



## Gorbachev in Paris: The Implications for Reagan

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will go to his November summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan ready to strike a "gentlemen's agreement" to leave serious arms control negotiations to specialists while he and Mr. Reagan concentrate on achieving a climate of understanding that could lead to a second meeting.

This assessment emerges from descriptions of Mr. Gorbachev's private meetings this month with President François Mitterrand and other French officials, who have relayed it to the United States.

French officials also are communicating to Washington a judgment that Mr. Gorbachev's comments indicated that he may prefer to give the appearance of having begun promising negotiations with Mr. Reagan that could be completed and ratified at a later meeting.

The leader that French officials portray did not leave the impression that he was prepared to put his full weight behind a risky effort to come up with a larger agreement that could draw fire at a Soviet Communist Party congress in February.

Mr. Gorbachev, as described by these officials, is curious about the West, and prepared to cut losses when he sees no gain in persisting on matters of form and tactics, while sticking to a long-term strategy on substance.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, during a news conference at the Elysée Palace on Oct. 4.

"This was tennis," not chess, said an official. "You can have a real conversation with him. It would have been pointless to have a get-acquainted session with his recent predecessors, but that might be a very useful goal with Gorbachev at Geneva."

These officials are careful not to predict that the summit meeting

more major proposals before Geneva and will be concentrating instead on analyzing Mr. Reagan's readiness to project a public image of progress in dealing with the Russians through negotiations.

"The question now is whether Reagan is ready to attach his name to any kind of agreement with the Russians, even a limited one or one that has to do with the atmosphere around their talks," said an official. "And we do not know the answer to that, especially as it concerns his Strategic Defense Initiative," the proposal for a space weapons system to defend against ballistic missiles.

The French feel they gained a significant insight into Mr. Gorbachev's willingness to settle for half a loaf or less, by resisting strong overtures that the Russians had made before the visit for a joint communiqué on SDI. Despite their own reservations about the program, the French did not want to give the Russians new ammunition.

Lower-level Soviet officials pressed for the communiqué even after Mr. Gorbachev had arrived. But once Mr. Mitterrand had made it clear to Mr. Gorbachev that he would not agree, the Soviet leader moved on to talks about substance, "without more haggling over the communiqué," an official said.

Mr. Mitterrand's strategy of avoiding any deep discussion of SDI with Mr. Gorbachev prevented

the French from probing ambiguities in the Soviet position, French officials say.

But Mr. Gorbachev, 54, gave French officials the feeling that he has time to wait for technical problems to surface in SDI and for U.S. public opinion to begin questioning its expense, rather than making all future contacts hostage to an immediate agreement, as previous Soviet statements have suggested.

He showed skill in parrying the kind of questions that Mr. Reagan has said he wants to raise with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva on human rights, Afghanistan and other subjects by turning the other cheek.

French officials say that Mr. Gorbachev appeared to give some hints of flexibility on Afghanistan, and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, who has spoken to Secretary of State George P. Shultz on the telephone at least twice since the visit ended Oct. 5, reportedly has cited this as a potentially promising subject for the November meeting.

"He looks like a man who can get things done in two months that took his predecessors two years to do," said a French diplomat. "But we should not jump to the conclusion that he is therefore going to do greatly different things. He seems to have been chosen not to change the system, but to make it work better. Mr. Reagan will undoubtedly remember that at Geneva."

## Soviet Chief Of Economic Planning Is Replaced

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Nikolai K. Baibakov, who oversaw planning of the Soviet economy for two decades, has retired and been replaced by Nikolai V. Talyzin, formerly a deputy prime minister in the national government, Tass said Monday.

The announcement said that Mr. Talyzin, 56, had been appointed chairman of Gosplan, the state planning commission, in place of Mr. Baibakov, 74.

The replacement of Mr. Baibakov, who had held his post since October 1965, was seen as a further move by Mikhail S. Gorbachev to rejuvenate the political and economic leadership of the country and boost economic performance.

Mr. Baibakov's retirement followed the retirement of the former prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, who was replaced Sept. 27 in that post by Mr. Gorbachev's ally, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov.

Tass said that Mr. Talyzin had also been appointed one of three first deputy prime ministers.

Mr. Baibakov was only one of 10 deputy prime ministers, and the elevation of Mr. Talyzin to be a first deputy prime minister indicated that he may wield strong personal influence in the effort to get the Soviet economy moving.

Mr. Gorbachev has indicated that Gosplan may have a less dominant role in planning every detail of the Soviet economy and become more of a research body for readying more general plans to shape economic strategy.

Tass made no mention of any thanks given to Mr. Baibakov for his 20 years of service as head of Gosplan, indicating he could have been forced to take retirement as Mr. Gorbachev and his allies put their men into leading posts.

Tass said Mr. Baibakov would retire on pension, but it gave no word on whether he would keep his seat on the Central Committee.

Mr. Talyzin was named a deputy prime minister and Soviet representative to the Eastern trading bloc, or Comecon, in 1980 and made a full member of the Communist Party's Central Committee the following year.

He graduated from Moscow's Institute of Communications in 1955 and became a doctor of technical sciences in 1970 and a professor in 1975.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Poll Casts Doubt on U.S. Gun Laws

WASHINGTON (LAT) — A survey of long-term prisoners indicates that restrictive laws do not discourage handgun ownership by career criminals, who get their weapons more often by theft or under-the-counter deals than by legal purchases in legitimate stores, the Justice Department has reported.

The report, released Sunday, said a sampling of 1,874 men serving time for felonies in 11 state prisons around the United States found that 75 percent said they expected little or no trouble if they tried to obtain a handgun after their release. The men overwhelmingly preferred high-quality large caliber weapons to small-bore, cheap "Saturday night specials," the report said.

The study also found that 57 percent of the men had owned a handgun at the time of the arrest that put them in prison, that 32 percent of these guns had been stolen and that only 21 percent had been bought through legitimate retail outlets. Another 26 percent were acquired in black market deals and the others were described as gifts from family or friends.

### Zia Cancels Visit to West Germany

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan called off Monday a visit to West Germany scheduled for this week, as opposition increased to a bill to pardon him for the past eight years of martial law rule.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said General Zia postponed the visit planned for Oct. 16 to 19 "due to his commitments in the country." The spokesman would not interpret this but Western diplomats said the president, who has been meeting members of the National Assembly about the bill, was concerned about its passage. The bill would protect General Zia against possible charges of treason and write his martial law orders into the constitution.



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

### Strong Quake Hits Soviet Central Asia

MOSCOW (AP) — A strong earthquake has struck the central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan, leveling factories and office buildings and causing "loss of life," the official press agency Tass reported Monday.

It was not stated how many people were killed or injured, nor was an assessment of the damage provided. But the quake Sunday was described as strong, and the report of deaths indicated that the casualty toll might be heavy.

The epicenter of the quake, and the most heavily damaged area, was reported to be 145 miles (230 kilometers) northeast of the Tadzhikistan capital of Dushanbe. The quake measured eight points on the Soviet 12-point scale at its epicenter, enough to cause heavy damage and loss of life.

### 'Execution' of 3 Russians Threatened

BEIRUT (UPI) — A man claiming to represent the kidnappers of three Soviet Embassy officials told a radio station Monday that the hostages would be "executed" within 30 minutes, Christian voice of Lebanon radio station reported Monday.

The call from a man who said he was a spokesman for the Islamic Liberation Organization-Khaled ibn Walid Forces was made to Voice of Lebanon at about 2:30 P.M., but no transcript was available, an employee at the station said. It was the second such call the station, based in Christian East Beirut, had reported in 24 hours. The deadline passed without further developments.

Security sources also said one of the three kidnapped men telephoned the Soviet Embassy and relayed the latest demands of the abductors. The sources, who requested anonymity, did not identify which hostage made the call or what the demands were. The men were abducted Sept. 30.

### Wellington Warns U.S. Over Ship Ban

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Reuters) — New Zealand warned the United States on Monday against overreacting to Wellington's ban on nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said on Radio New Zealand that Washington would be "very foolish" to push Wellington toward nonaligned status because of its anger over the ban, which has cut defense ties between the two nations.

The United States has said that New Zealand risks losing its ally status if it passes a law banning ships that carry nuclear weapons or are nuclear-powered. It has said the legislation would provoke a review of the ANZUS treaty that links the two countries with Australia.

### For the Record

Ecuador has broken off relations with Nicaragua. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra had accused Ecuador of interfering in Nicaragua's internal affairs after President León Febres-Cordero said Nicaragua should hold democratic elections. (Reuters)

Angolan rebels said Monday 12 Soviet servicemen were killed when two bombs planted by its forces exploded Tuesday in Soviet officers' quarters in the central city of Huambo. (Reuters)

A grenade killed 13 spectators at a Philippine cockfight Sunday in the Mindanao island town of Lala. At least 18 people died there and more than 100 were injured in a grenade attack on a movie house Sept. 15. (AP)

The bureau chief in Kuala Lumpur of the Far Eastern Economic Review, James Chad, was convicted and fined \$4,166 by a court Monday for receiving and publishing information contained in a classified document on Malaysia's proposed trade policy with China. (UPI)

Five Arab construction workers in Israel were sentenced to life in prison Monday after being convicted of strangling a Jewish teen-ager. (AP)

### Corrections

The percentage of the UNESCO budget provided by the United States before it withdrew from the organization last year was misstated in Monday's editions. The figure was 25 percent.

The most-active lists for the New York and American Stock Exchanges in the weekend paper were transposed.

### Expert on Dante Dies in U.S.

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — Charles S. Singleton, 75, a Dante scholar best known for his English translation of the "Divine Comedy," died Thursday at his home in a Baltimore suburb.

Mr. Singleton had taught at Johns Hopkins University since 1937, except for the nine years, 1948 to 1957, when he held the chair in Italian studies at Harvard.

Judy Klemesrud, 46, New York Times Reporter

NEW YORK (NYT) — Judy Klemesrud, 46, a reporter for The New York Times for the last 19 years, died of cancer Saturday in New York.

For most of her career at The

Times, Miss Klemesrud wrote for the Style department, reporting on such subjects as the women's movement and the social changes of the 1960s and 70s.

Other deaths:

Francesca Bertini, a star of silent films and considered the first diva of Italian cinema, Sunday in Rome. Miss Bertini had listed her age as 93, but other sources said she was older. She made her film debut in "La Des del Mare" (The Sea Goddess) in 1904 and became a star in 1915 with "Assunta Spina."

Tex Williams, 68, the country-western singer, songwriter and actor best known for his million-selling single, "Smoke, Smoke, Smoke That Cigarette," Friday in Los Angeles.

Roger M. Blough, 81, former chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. who made headlines in 1962 because of a bitter clash with President John F. Kennedy over steel prices, Tuesday in Hawley, Pennsylvania.

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## Early Polish Vote Count Put at 77%

### Election Turnout May Be Below Warsaw's Expectations

Reuters

WARSAW — The Polish authorities indicated Monday that voting in general elections, which the banned Solidarity trade union had urged electors to boycott, may have been lower than the government had hoped.

The official spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that counting was continuing and that provisional figures showed that 20 million, or just under 77 percent, of the electorate voted Sunday.

He said provisional returns from 29 regions where counting was completed showed an average vote of 78 percent, compared with an unofficial government target of 80 percent or more.

Mr. Urban said earlier that the participation was considerably in excess of the 75 percent recorded in local elections last year.

"The sense of the election is a vast acceptance by the majority of the permanence of the system and the government's political line," he said.

The authorities campaigned for a higher turnout than in 1984 as a signal to Soviet bloc allies and the West that stability was being consolidated since the Solidarity crisis. Solidarity's leader, Lech Walesa,



Jerzy Urban

said the union's provisional estimates showed a vote of 45 to 47 percent in the Baltic port of Gdansk, and 35 percent in Gdynia and 43 percent in Sopot, which are neighboring towns.

Mr. Walesa also said that voting figures would not "show the real

opinion of society." He added: "Such elections are not plebiscites for or against the authorities. They don't make anyone credible and they do not deprive anyone of his credibility."

Unofficial sources said that the vote in parts of Warsaw was as low as 30 percent and that spoiling of ballot papers was widespread. Independent checks on claims by either side were not possible.

Mr. Urban said the vote in Gdansk was 70 percent, and as high as 88 percent in some places. The authorities said the turnout was 79 percent in Katowice and 78 percent in Wrocław, both Solidarity strongholds that are tightly policed.

Roman Catholic Church sources said they were unaware that any of Poland's 80 bishops voted, and Mr. Urban admitted that only a quarter of priests did so, according to the authorities' figures.

Police in Warsaw, meanwhile, summoned two Solidarity advisers, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Jacek Kuron, for a third consecutive day of questioning.

## U.K. Again Warns UNESCO

The Associated Press

SOFIA — Britain warned Monday that unless reforms at UNESCO continue, it will follow the United States' example and withdraw from the organization at the end of the year.

Timothy Raison, Britain's minister for overseas development, called on the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make significant changes in the agency's operations.

In a speech, he said that Britain's threat to leave was prompted by its belief that UNESCO was "nowhere sufficiently focused on the practical development of education, science and culture."

"We insist on thoroughgoing and comprehensive reform," he said. "Without it, our intention to withdraw will be confirmed."

He called on the delegates to meet Britain's challenge and make the Sofia conference a "real victory" for UNESCO.

After his speech, which several delegates described as low-key, Mr. Raison said that Britain would follow through on its formal notice of withdrawal "unless there are strong signs of continued reform and change."

"If there are," he said, "we will be willing to reconsider our position."

Britain has said it will make a final decision after assessing the results of the conference, which began Oct. 8 and ends Nov. 12.

In his speech, Mr. Raison said that a group established to formulate specific changes "made some progress." Now, he said, "reforms must be made to stick, and they must be carried further."

He joined other Western European nations and Japan in calling for the creation of a permanent mechanism through which member nations would monitor the UNESCO Secretariat's activities when the 50-nation executive board is not in session. The board meets twice a year.

## Foreign Minister Is Replaced in Swedish Cabinet

Reuters

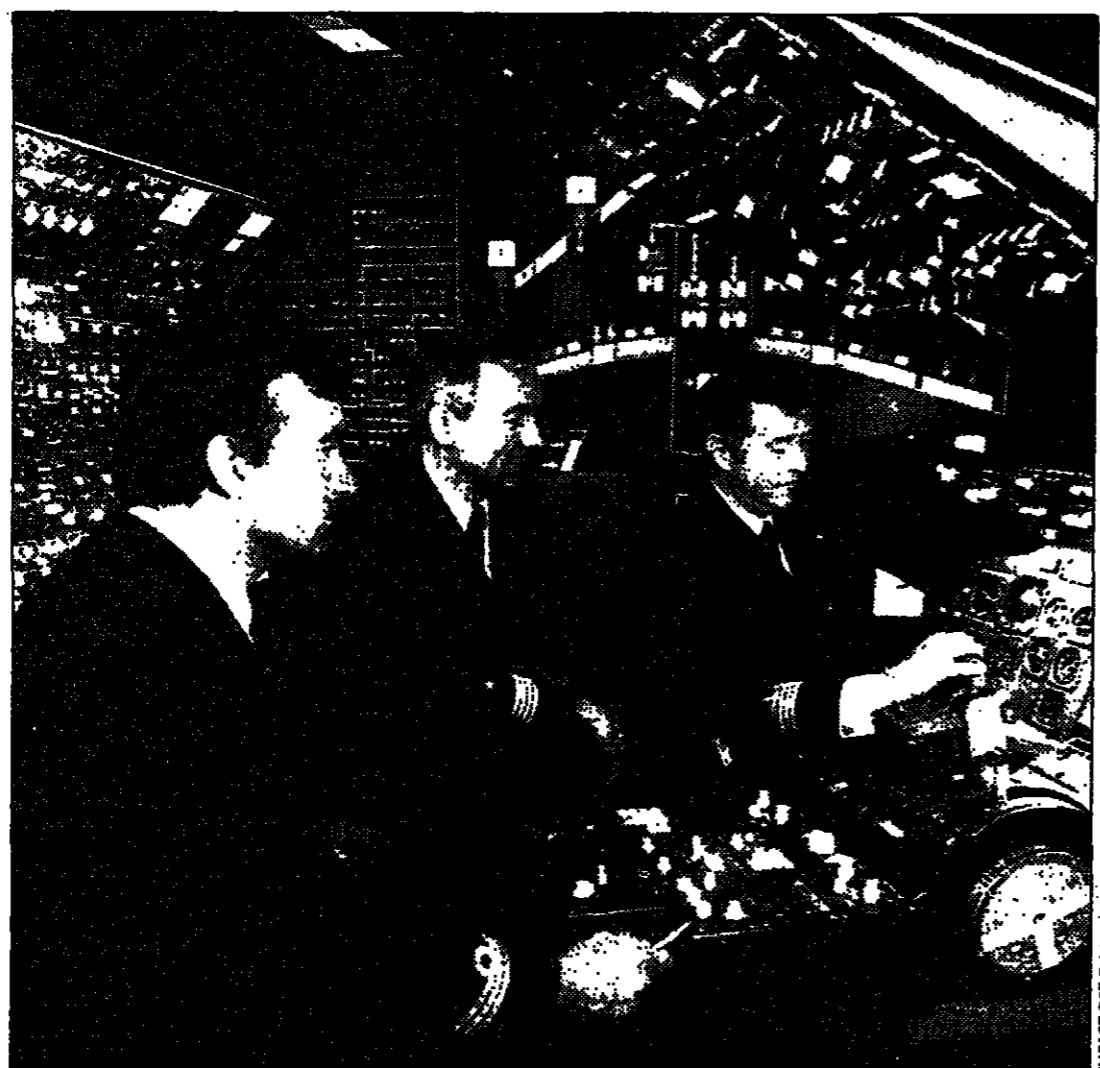
STOCKHOLM — Prime Minister Olof Palme unexpectedly replaced Foreign Minister Lennart Bodström, one of the most controversial members of his government, on Monday.

Among several cabinet changes following last month's general elections, Mr. Palme named a former social affairs minister, Sten Andersson, as the new foreign minister. He moved Mr. Bodström to the post of education minister.

Mr. Bodström, 57, a former trade union leader, attempted in February to cast doubt on Swedish military findings that blamed the Soviet Union for submarine intrusions into territorial waters.

Mr. Bodström's replacement was the major change, which affected six ministries. The only outsider brought into the cabinet was Sven Hultenstrom, 47, Social Democratic leader in Sweden's second city, Göteborg, who becomes communications minister in place of Rolf Carlsson.

Mr. Carlsson was named defense minister to succeed Anders Thunborg, a former ambassador to the United Nations.



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# Herald Tribune

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## Hard Military Questions

After six years of sharply increasing military budgets, those who demanded the buildup should have solid ground for contentment. Yet some are more uneasy than ever. The extra money has in no way cured the underlying problems of defense organization. A trillion dollars seems to have bought pitifully little.

In a notable series of speeches, Senators Barry Goldwater and Sam Nunn have laid out a daunting list of what they believe is wrong with the defense establishment. As the chairman and ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee, they are principals of that establishment. All the more astonishing, therefore, for Mr. Goldwater to say: "You will be shocked at the serious deficiencies in the organization and procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. If we have to fight tomorrow, these problems will cause Americans to die unnecessarily. Even more, they may cause us to lose the fight."

The problems start with the longstanding inability of the services to work together. From Pearl Harbor and Leyte Gulf to the Iran rescue mission, service rivalry has led to disaster or near-disaster. Even in the invasion of Grenada, the army and navy's inability to cooperate extended from lack of unified command on the ground to incompatible radios. In battle, the key to interservice communication proved to be an AT&T credit card. The army and navy even held their planning sessions separately, with service counterparts not invited. "We were lucky in Grenada," says Mr. Nunn. "We may not be so fortunate next time."

American military forces are supposed to be coordinated by "unified commanders," like the commander in chief of American forces in Europe. In practice, a regional commander in chief has little real control over the army, navy and air force officers under him, since they also report to their service chiefs. It is the service chiefs, not the unified "cincs," who dominate the Pentagon's budgeting.

The service chiefs form the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the supreme military command under the president and the secretary of defense. But the Joint Chiefs insist on unanimity and the principle that no service's interests should be harmed. Their advice to civilian superiors

is often late, irrelevant and parochial. "Members of the Joint Chiefs," Mr. Goldwater maintains, "rarely override their individual service allegiances." The services win the tug of war, but the country loses.

The Joint Chiefs fail to set priorities for missions. Usually they "just accept the programmatic plans of the services with no regard for costs, and call it a strategy," Mr. Goldwater notes. With programs determining strategy, the services are preoccupied with business management, not fighting wars. Officers are rewarded for being managers, not warriors.

The two senators apply their criticisms to military organization, not individuals. They also blame Congress for constant meddling, often to secure weapons programs. They rebuke the services for ordering different kinds of weapons, more than they can afford to buy at efficient rates. They note signs of a "very worrisome future" because the new weapons now in production are proving too expensive to buy in the quantities needed. "The faster we run," says Mr. Nunn, "the behinder we get."

A vast military buildup has more than restored parity between the superpowers. The American economy, while dangerously deficit-ridden in the long term, remains robust. Despite legislative setbacks, his personal popularity runs high.

Yet, like any player in a high-stakes contest, the president will not come away from the table in Geneva with a measure of success unless he uses all the cards in his hand and plays them shrewdly enough to keep the other fellow at the table.

In short, despite all the disclaimers, President Reagan has little choice in Geneva but to use his ace in the hole, the Strategic Defense Initiative, to achieve his long-term aim in arms control, a substantial reduction in Soviet offensive weapons.

Placing it on the table does not mean abandoning research into the possibilities of strategic defense. It simply means showing readiness to consider future constraints on a program that deeply concerns not only the Soviet Union but also America's allies. This is probably the most effective way to win deep cuts in offensive weapons.

There is every reason to believe that the Russians are disguising their pre-summit strategy as well. But if the summit meeting is to be a serious effort to establish a new dialogue, the United States can no more exclude the Strategic Defense Initiative from the bargaining table than the Russians can forbid it to talk about Afghanistan or

human rights. For one thing, American and Russian leaders agreed to discuss space weapons along with intermediate and long-range arms when the "umbrella talks" began earlier this year.

Nor is it necessary at the summit for either side to commit itself to a specific outcome. Issues such as the SDI and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty are so complex that the summit participants can do little more than agree on the need to define the boundaries of research, testing and development. Detailed examination of the line between laboratory and field research, for example, would be delegated to arms negotiators.

Despite the negative tone of pre-summit maneuvering over the SDI and the other issues, I see promising circumstances for a productive meeting. Mr. Reagan faces a rendezvous with history. He is well aware that cultivation of a more realistic relationship with a new generation of Soviet leaders, combined with a substantive agreement to limit and reduce nuclear arms, would allow him to write his own chapter. Like Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon before him, he is measurably freer than his more liberal predecessors to overcome suspicions of any pact with the Russians.

Mikhail Gorbachev, just beginning his stewardship, seems to understand that the Soviet system and bureaucratic flaws of the Soviet system will not be addressed as long as so many resources are ex-

pendent on arms. As the Politburo begins to lay out another five-year plan, he surely would prefer to devote more funds to the welfare of his people.

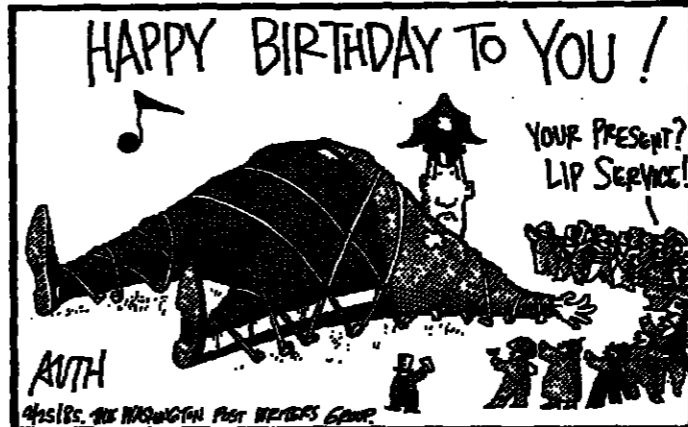
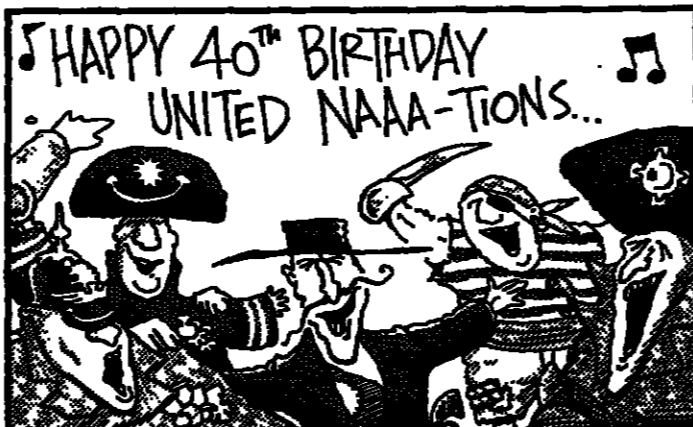
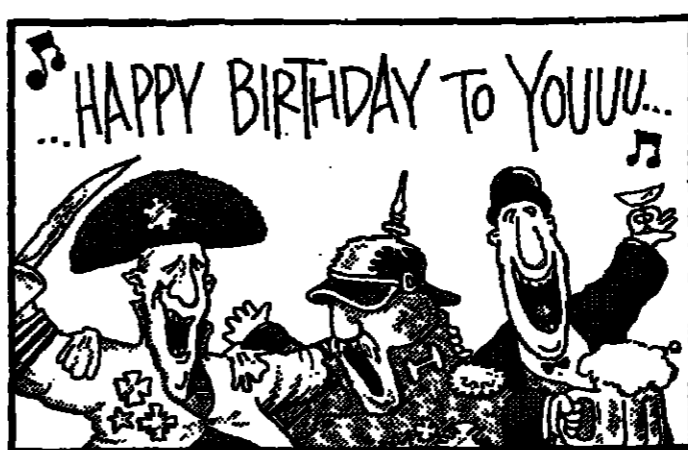
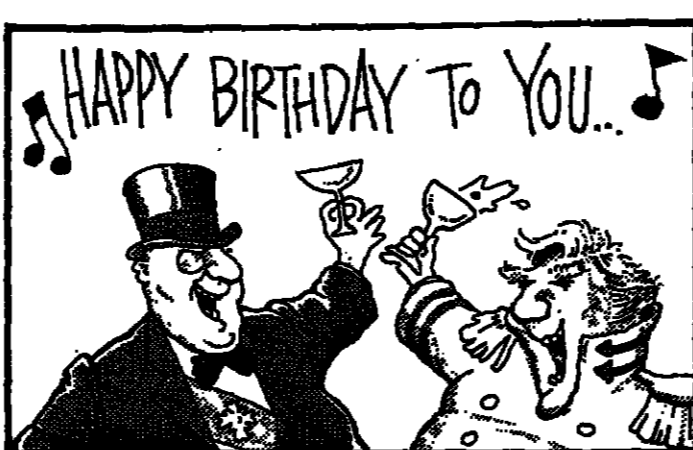
But the serious work of preparation must take shape soon. As Henry Kissinger observed: "Summits are notoriously poor occasions for negotiation. They have a built-in deadline, protocol reigns, and if they are to succeed, any major agreement needs to be worked out in advance."

Fast experience does not help us to handicap summits in the nuclear age. But there are striking similarities between this year's meeting and the first (and last) one in Geneva, in 1955: new leaders in Moscow, tense relations, a reluctant President Eisenhower. Winston Churchill said: "It was only desperate prudence for the West to learn firsthand what sort of men were now in charge in the Kremlin and to let these new men gauge the quality and temper of Western leadership."

The spirit of Geneva, 1955, did not end the Cold War and did not solve the serious problems faced by both countries. Only a year later, for example, the Soviet Union invaded Hungary. But the summit meeting restored dialogue between the two powers and sent a message to the rest of the world that neither wanted nuclear war.

A new spirit of Geneva must begin where that summit left off, recognizing the stalemate and beginning to lay foundations for more enduring dialogue and competitive but peaceful coexistence. That result is in the mutual interest of both nations and of the world at large.

The New York Times.



## Rendezvous With a New Spirit of Geneva?

WASHINGTON — President Reagan enters next month with what poker players would call a very strong but not necessarily unbeatable hand.

A vast military buildup has more than restored parity between the superpowers. The American economy, while dangerously deficit-ridden in the long term, remains robust. Despite legislative setbacks, his personal popularity runs high.

Yet, like any player in a high-stakes contest, the president will not come away from the table in Geneva with a measure of success unless he uses all the cards in his hand and plays them shrewdly enough to keep the other fellow at the table.

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The New York Times.

By Charles McC. Mathias Jr.

The writer is a Republican senator from Maryland.

human rights. For one thing, American and Russian leaders agreed to discuss space weapons along with intermediate and long-range arms when the "umbrella talks" began earlier this year.

Nor is it necessary at the summit for either side to commit itself to a specific outcome. Issues such as the SDI and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty are so complex that the summit participants can do little more than agree on the need to define the boundaries of research, testing and development. Detailed examination of the line between laboratory and field research, for example, would be delegated to arms negotiators.

Despite the negative tone of pre-summit maneuvering over the SDI and the other issues, I see promising circumstances for a productive meeting. Mr. Reagan faces a rendezvous with history. He is well aware that cultivation of a more realistic relationship with a new generation of Soviet leaders, combined with a substantive agreement to limit and reduce nuclear arms, would allow him to write his own chapter. Like Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon before him, he is measurably freer than his more liberal predecessors to overcome suspicions of any pact with the Russians.

Mikhail Gorbachev, just beginning his stewardship, seems to understand that the Soviet system and bureaucratic flaws of the Soviet system will not be addressed as long as so many resources are ex-

pendent on arms. As the Politburo begins to lay out another five-year plan, he surely would prefer to devote more funds to the welfare of his people.

But the serious work of preparation must take shape soon. As Henry Kissinger observed: "Summits are notoriously poor occasions for negotiation. They have a built-in deadline, protocol reigns, and if they are to succeed, any major agreement needs to be worked out in advance."

Fast experience does not help us to handicap summits in the nuclear age. But there are striking similarities between this year's meeting and the first (and last) one in Geneva, in 1955: new leaders in Moscow, tense relations, a reluctant President Eisenhower. Winston Churchill said: "It was only desperate prudence for the West to learn firsthand what sort of men were now in charge in the Kremlin and to let these new men gauge the quality and temper of Western leadership."

The spirit of Geneva, 1955, did not end the Cold War and did not solve the serious problems faced by both countries. Only a year later, for example, the Soviet Union invaded Hungary. But the summit meeting restored dialogue between the two powers and sent a message to the rest of the world that neither wanted nuclear war.

A new spirit of Geneva must begin where that summit left off, recognizing the stalemate and beginning to lay foundations for more enduring dialogue and competitive but peaceful coexistence. That result is in the mutual interest of both nations and of the world at large.

The New York Times.

## Suddenly a New U.S. Reading of the ABM Treaty

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The run-up to the Reagan-Gorbachev summit is producing some high drama within the Reagan administration, and some high stepping in respect to the official reading of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972.

Successive administrations, including this one, always read the treaty as banning the testing and development of futuristic missile-defense systems. But now National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane pops out with a new reading permitting testing and development of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

This is no matter for small quibbling. In some quarters inside the administration, and in many outside, it is accepted that if some testing and development limits are not applied to defensive arms, the Russians will lose most if not all of their taste for limiting offensive arms. This is what the summit is likely to be most about.

At this point things get lawyerly. Having been taken around the sever-

al tracks, I submit that the new reading is, at the least, painfully labored. "Agreed Statement D" can be read, as the administration now reads it, to countenance steps short of deployment for space-based ABM systems and to subject only deployment proper to mutual "discussion" — and agreement. But Article 5 flatly bans attempts to "develop, test or deploy" such space-based systems — of which the SDI clearly is one.

How could an agreed statement seem to open a loophole for something outlawed in an article?

It turns out that the dispute is not simply over the text but over the negotiating record, which is secret. Those who negotiated the treaty insist that the agreed statement — although admittedly it does not say so — was meant just to keep open a way to exotic variations of the fixed land-based systems permitted by the treaty, not to welcome exotic space-based

systems. The new reading supports the Reagan administration's intent to give the SDI lots of running room.

Not for the first time, one is struck here by the reversal of Soviet and American positions. In the early 1970s it was the Americans who wanted to restrict anti-missile work, on the theory that it made little sense to limit current models and leave the door open to future models. The Soviets, either plodding or calculating, were wary of writing limits without specifying what was being limited.

A number of times, evidently, the Soviets listened without taking exception to expressions of American interest in a broad future ban. The record is said to show only one occasion, where the significance is disputed, where the Soviets indicated (but did not explicitly declare) assent.

In sum, Article 5 ("Each Party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy") is clear-cut, but the stuff of

dispute and distrust is still there. This is, alas, the Soviet-American pattern. For all that, politically the new position is a bomb. The Reagan administration looks two-faced in surfacing on summit eve a broad new treaty interpretation that liberates the SDI, whose containment is Moscow's summit priority. The explanation that officials did not get around to looking hard at the treaty until recently is embarrassing. The new position cuts across professed U.S. eagerness to gain firmer Soviet compliance with the ABM treaty. It will be tough to sell to the American public and to the European allies.

It is quietly suggested that, despite the words of Mr. McFarlane, President Reagan has not personally signed off on the testing-and-development issue. This is, keep in mind, not just one more skirmish with his liberal critics but possibly the make-or-buy issue of the summit.

If the president is convinced that pushing the pace on the SDI is vital to long-term American security, then he must be prepared to risk certain interim costs: frustration at Geneva, more tension abroad (although not the end of the world) and a new surge in the foreign policy debate that he largely stilled in the last year by turning a diplomatic face to Moscow.

I say this on the presumption that Mikhail Gorbachev does not have unlimited political license and must produce results in the form of some progress toward an arms agreement. If he is to sustain his experiment in dealing with Mr. Reagan, whom his predecessors had proscribed.

I wonder if anyone has made the case to Mr. Reagan that he could live with the old American reading of the ABM treaty without undercutting his SDI. The argument is that SDI research must necessarily go on for a long time and the decision to test and develop can prudently be deferred. Meanwhile, pocket the gains from deep cuts in offensive arms.

The Washington Post.

The New York Times.

## This Switch Puts the Summit at Risk

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is only a matter of words — a Washington word game, you might say. But the players are after very large stakes. If their gambit works, it will sabotage next month's Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. And they have an even more ambitious goal: to remove all constraints on the nuclear arms race.

For 13 years the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty has been universally understood to mean what it says: that any ABM system based in space is outlawed. Now the claim is that it means the opposite. Out is in. Down is up. This amazing proposition was publicly advanced in a formal statement Oct. 6 by President Reagan's national security adviser, Robert McFarlane.

He said the 1972 treaty "approved and authorized" development and testing of space-based ABM systems "involving new physical concepts" such as lasers or directed energy.

In other words, Mr. Reagan's "star wars" program can push ahead without concern about the ABM treaty.

But just last year the Reagan administration said in a formal statement: "The ABM treaty prohibition on development, testing and deployment of space-based ABM systems or components for such systems applies to directed-energy technology or any other technology used for this purpose. Thus, when such directed-energy programs enter the field-testing phase, they become constrained by these ABM treaty obligations."

How can that plain meaning have been transformed? By an "interpretation" that ought to embarrass the most brazen lawyer in town.

Article 3 allowed a limited number of fixed, land-based ABMs. Article 5 banned development, testing and deployment of "sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based" systems. In "Agreed Statement D," the parties said they would discuss "specific limitations" on any new ABM systems "created in the future."

The claim is that the agreed state-

ment permits new kinds of ABM systems unless the test is to limit their numbers. But the U.S. diplomats who negotiated it say the purpose was the opposite. And the agreed statement itself begins by saying that its purpose is "to ensure fulfillment of the obligations not to deploy ABM systems and their components except as provided in Article 3."

An old national security hand, asked about the new reading of the treaty, said: "You've got to admire their brass. They have interpreted it 180 degrees from its intent."

The new reading would make the treaty "a dead letter," its chief negotiator, Gerard Smith, has said.

And the treaty will have been killed in a way that casts doubt on the point of making any arms control agreements with the United States.

Treaties are meant to be serious undertakings. This one was negotiated for a purpose that all the world understood: to limit defensive systems. The U.S. Senate consented to the treaty by a vote of 88-2. Thirteen years later the United States would be telling the world: "The terms are inconvenient to us now, so on second thought they mean nothing."

The coming summit would almost certainly be doomed to failure if Mr. Reagan now adopted the new reading of the ABM treaty. The meeting is to focus on arms control. What would be left to say if America had just in effect renounced the main existing arms agreement? Mikhail Gorbachev would have a propaganda field day.

For all practical purposes, the whole idea of arms control would be dead. With restraints on defensive systems gone, the Soviets would hardly proceed with their proposal to cut back on offensive weapons. The impulse would be to an all-out arms race, offensive and defensive.

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The Washington Post.

The New York Times.

## A Success Even if One Got Away

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Inexplicably, the Italian government has released Mohammed Abbas, a major figure in international terrorism, apparently in violation of its extradition treaty with the United States and despite Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's personal pledge to President Reagan that Mr. Abbas would be held with the hijackers of the Achille Lauro.

Qualified officials say they have evidence of Mr. Abbas's direct links to the ship hijacking, and a wealth of information on his past terrorist activities. His release is dismaying, particularly in view of Italy's good record in fighting terrorism.

It need not, however, dampen Americans' pride in the capture of the hijackers and in penetrating at last what had seemed to be the immunity of terrorists to U.S. retaliation.

This success does not mean the end of terrorism in the Middle East — probably quite the opposite. And it does not mean that from now on all terrorists will be punished; that is possible only in special cases like that of the Achille Lauro. It does, past terrorists on notice that the United States can and will set effectively when circumstances make it possible.

If, moreover, any cloud of international illegality hangs over the action of U.S. military planes in forcing down the Egyptian airliner that was carrying the four terrorists to presumed freedom, it should be speedily dispersed by the facts of the matter.

First, safe passage had been guaranteed only on condition that they had committed no acts of violence while they commandeered the ship. Second, the Egyptian government by accident or design misled Washington as to the whereabouts of the terrorists after it became known that they had murdered an American passenger.

In fact, the terrorists' murder of Leon Klinghoffer invalidated the safe passage guarantee as soon as the crime was discovered. And Egypt's confusing response appears to have made it impossible for either the United States or Italy to take custody of the terrorists by more conventional means than the aircraft intercept.

Ironically, the swift U.S. military operation may have validated earlier criticism of President Jimmy Carter during the Iranian hostage crisis and Mr. Reagan during the TWA hijacking earlier this year — that practical retaliatory measures could not be carried out in those cases.

This time, alert intelligence work gave what Mr. Reagan told Mr. Craxi was "reasonable certainty" that the four pirates were aboard the Egyptian airliner. Thus they could be apprehended with little danger to the lives of innocent persons. That was not the case in the earlier incidents, and rarely will be again.

U.S. officials are not saying whether Mr. Reagan would have ordered the Egyptian plane shot down had it not followed instructions to land, but the answer is almost certainly no. His restraint in the past has shown that he is not that kind of man. In this particular situation, how could he have ordered innocent persons — the Egyptians aboard — killed after the strong language he used about the Soviet Union's destruction of Korean Air Lines flight 007 in 1983?

Some other cautionary notes may be useful. Americans need to restrain for one thing, what some may regard as a justified bloodthirstiness — as expressed in the old frontier saying: "Give 'em a fair trial and string 'em up" — while the Achille Lauro hijackers face justice in Italian courts. Abhorrence of terrorism requires respect for law, which must now be all that can be taken.

The death penalty, in fact, is not an issue. Italy has abolished capital punishment, and the hijackers could not be executed in the United States, either. The murder of Mr. Klinghoffer having been committed on the equivalent of Italian territory, Abraham Sofaer, the State Department legal counsel, says that the hijackers could be charged under U.S. law only with hostage-taking, piracy or conspiracy to do both — none of which crimes are punishable by death.

U.S. relations with Italy and Egypt almost certainly will require a good deal of patching up. And events in the Middle East, unfortunately, may be stirred rather than calmed by Mr. Reagan's retaliatory stroke. Terrorist retaliation in some form is almost certain to follow, perhaps in ways not so open to a U.S. counterblow. And the Palestine Liberation Organization appears to have been besmirched anew by some degree of complicity in the Achille Lauro seizure. That can only complicate any Middle East peace process that depends ultimately on Palestinian participation.

The New York Times.

The New York Times.

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A Success  
Even if It  
Got Away

By Tom Baker

## Baker Says Deficit Plan Would Need Military Cuts

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — James A. Baker 3d, the Treasury secretary, says he believes the plan passed by the Senate to bring the U.S. budget into balance by 1991 can be made to work without raising taxes, but that there would have to be reductions in the military budget.

President Ronald Reagan has indicated that he wants the Defense Department to be included in the exemptions from the spending-reduction plan that is now before a Senate-House conference committee.

But during a televised interview Sunday, Mr. Baker said he believed that Mr. Reagan must have anticipated the need for some cuts in military spending.

The pending measure requires that the deficit, estimated to have exceeded \$200 billion in fiscal 1985, be reduced in annual steps until the budget is balanced in 1991. It also mandates that the president set aside funds to meet the goals if the Congress fails to act.

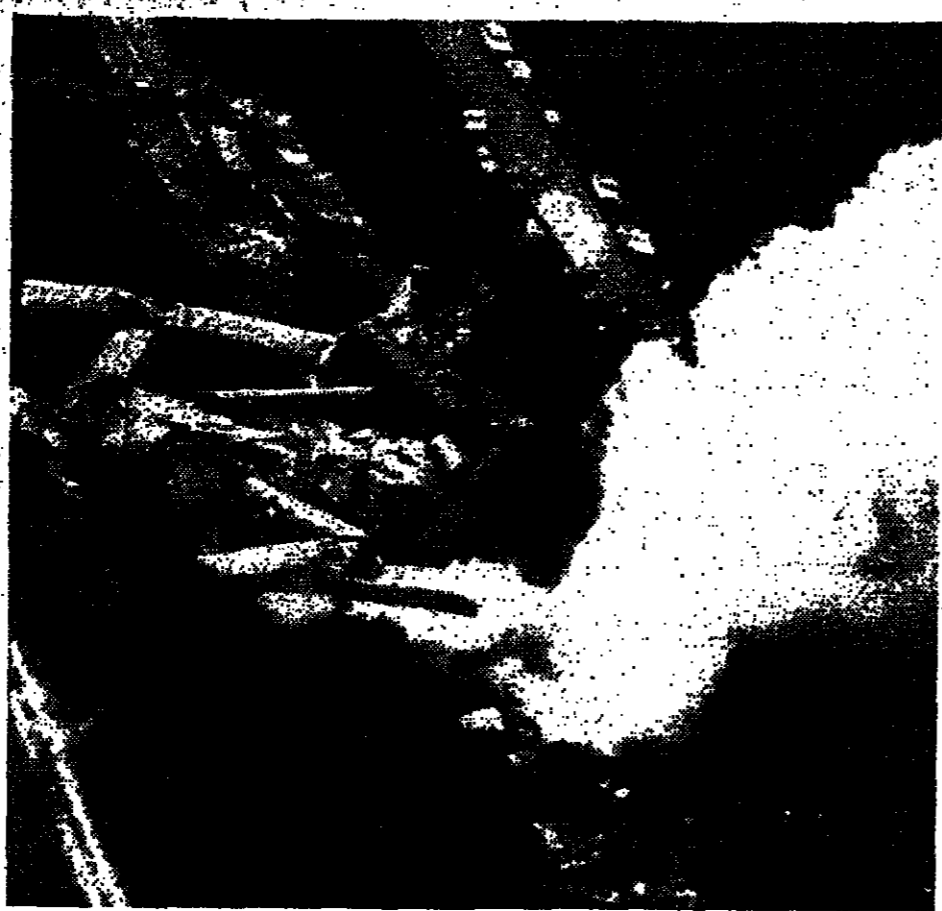
The bill would exempt from spending cuts the payment of principal and interest of loans, Social Security retirement benefits and disability payments, and existing contracts for military programs, but the bill would permit reductions in other military spending.

"I have to say that there's no way that you can reduce spending across the board when only 50 percent of the budget is subject to the Gramm-Rudman amendment," Mr. Baker said. The measure was sponsored by Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, and Ernest F. Hollings, a Democrat of South Carolina.

"When you take Social Security out and you take prior contracts out and you take interest on the national debt out, only 50 percent is subject to cuts under the amendment, Mr. Baker said.

"Clearly there would have to be reductions in defense," he continued. "But I think the president just have taken that into consideration when he embraced the proposal."

Spending cuts under the plan could wipe out "practically all discretionary spending," Mr. Baker said.



The Associated Press

## Lethal Cloud Threatens Central Florida Residents

A freight train was derailed near Lake City, Florida, causing a leak in a 30,000-gallon tank car carrying anhydrous ammonia. Hundreds of people were evacuated from their homes as gas drifted across wooded hills and grazing land for 24 hours. No serious injuries were reported.

## U.S. Seeks More Access to Private Data

Tax, Insurance Files Would Be Checked to Verify Claims

By David Burnham

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to ask Congress for the legal authority to greatly expand the government's use of confidential tax data and give federal agencies direct access to information about individuals' private insurance coverage.

Under the proposal, the tax information would be used by the government to determine the eligibility of millions of people applying for such widely used federal programs as guaranteed student loans and veterans' insurance.

The access to private insurance records would allow federal agencies to make sure an individual was not eligible for privately financed insurance benefits before it paid a claim under such government programs as Medicare.

The government does not now have the legal authority either to use tax information for such purposes or to gain access to private insurance files.

A spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget said that legislation authorizing such action would be sent to Congress later this month or early next year.

The spokesman said the proposal was designed to "eliminate the drain on the federal government of improper and inappropriate payments."

A federal law, passed in 1976 after congressional investigators discovered that President Richard M. Nixon and others had improperly used individuals' tax returns, established the broad principle that tax information should be confidential.

But the law allowed many exceptions to the principle, and in recent years Congress has gradually increased the amount of tax information that can be shared among government agencies.

The breadth of the new proposal, described in a summary statement

prepared recently by the administration, has aroused the concern of the American Civil Liberties Union and both Republicans and Democrats in Congress.

Jerry Berman, head of the ACLU's Privacy and Technology Project, said the proposal would have far-reaching effects if voted into law.

"It will result in a de facto national data center in which government agencies will be able to reach into hundreds of different computerized files and build a personal dossier on any man, woman or child who has been selected for examination," he said.

Representative Don Edwards, a California Democrat who heads the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, said the government "must be concerned about waste and fraud."

"But in the process," he said, "we may be eliminating privacy and personal independence of the American people."

## As U.S. Farmers Suffer, So Do Towns

By William Robbins

New York Times Service

LENOX, Iowa — As small farmers in the United States struggle against a continuing economic crisis, the rural towns that dot the Middle West are trying to keep going themselves.

The towns appear to be losing people, and with them the taxes that they and their businesses paid. For the people left behind, the government services that have helped to nourish the country way of life are being eroded.

Schools have closed in such places as Lebanon and Ebsen, in Kansas, both with populations that have dropped below 500. In Marshall County, Iowa, Sheriff Derald Gonzales has laid off half his force of eight deputies, at a time when part of his work, foreclosure sales of mortgaged farms, is increasing.

Here in Taylor County, where the delinquency rate of 12.98 percent on property taxes this year is nearly double the 6.6 percent rate in 1984, health services face cutbacks, and the county's gravel roads "will have to go back to dirt," according to Floyd Jobe, chairman of the county's Board of Supervisors.

The services in Iowa towns are taking a double blow, with state financial support declining along with local tax revenue. Governor Terry E. Branstad recently imposed a \$94 million cut, or 3.85 percent, in state expenditures across the board, including financial support for local services. Other states in the Middle West, including Nebraska and Kansas, are also seeing revenue fall short of projections.

The population loss that is partly behind these troubles is evident in such places as Lenox, a town of about 1,380 people. "For sale" signs dot the principal residential street. In nearby Ringold County, Sheriff Lyle Mimick said, "A lot of our young people are just taking off, moving to places like Arizona and Texas where they think they may find work."

Although there are "no nice, neat data to document what you are seeing," said Calvin Beale, the U.S. Agriculture Department's principal population specialist in Washington, "I readily agree with what I am hearing from a variety of sources. We are seeing a renewal of the period of loss that was interrupted in the 1970s."

Population in the farm belt in the 1970s grew, accompanied by a shift in the farm economy. After decades of lackluster performance, the 1970s brought booming sales. The stimulus was soaring exports that resulted partly from the opening of the Soviet market to American crops, partly from demand generated by healthy European economies, partly from the food needs of less-

developed countries and partly from a devalued dollar.

The farm boom, however, inflated land values and left farmers burdened with heavy debts when the 1980s brought gloomier times: declining prices and exports, rising surpluses of farm products and soaring interest rates.

According to Kenneth Stone, an economist at Iowa State University, some of the Iowa businesses suffering most are those most patronized by farmers and thus most likely to be situated in smaller towns.

The 161 towns in Iowa with a population of 500 to 1,000 showed an average business decline of 10 percent last year. But hardest hit of all, Mr. Stone said, are the 250 Iowa towns with populations below 500, which last year showed a business decline of 14 percent.

"The greatest tragedy is that the young people are not sticking around, and a lot of our small towns are left with disproportionate

ate numbers of the elderly," he said. "They are at the point where they need more of those very services that are being cut."

In Bedford, the county seat of Taylor County, a fine old Georgian courthouse where few footfalls are heard looks onto streets where little traffic moves.

On the ground floor, Ann Maher, the public health administrator, said, "I am one of the victims." She and her husband lost their own farm two years ago. Then, this past summer, her entire staff was compelled for budgetary reasons to work part time for more than a month, and several are still working on a reduced schedule.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Maher said, the need for the services her office provides are greater than ever. "A lot of our people have had to drop health insurance," she said. "They couldn't pay the premiums."

In Lenox, Michael Cheese, the town's one remaining grocer, knows well some of the reasons for

both state and county revenue problems.

"We don't have a car dealer anymore," he said while driving down Main Street past the closed building that recently housed a Ford dealership.

He nodded toward several darkened storefronts across the street from the closed dealership. "That was a beauty salon," he said. "That was a plumbing shop, that was an insurance agency and there on the corner was another grocery."

"But what really hurt," he went on, "were the implement dealer that closed, the feed store and the plant that made fertilizer spreaders. That's a lot of jobs, a lot of income gone."

As he drove past a row of "for sale" signs, Mr. Cheese shook his head.

"You know," he said, "when I came home from college in 1972, you could hardly find a house for sale in this town. Now there are 80. But nobody's buying."



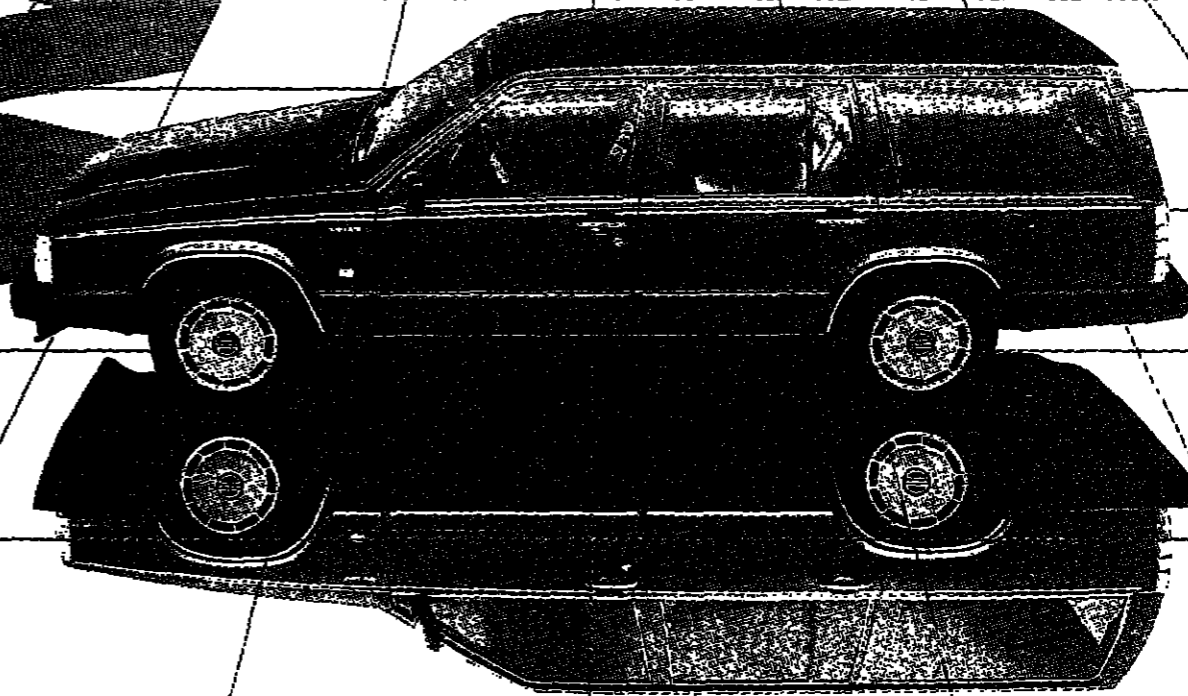
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## U.S. Judge Says Egypt Knew of Murder Before Hijackers Were Freed

By Robert D. McFadden

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — An American judge who was a hostage aboard the cruise ship Achille Lauro said Sunday that the only reported witness to the murder of an elderly American had given the Egyptian authorities a full account of the slaying 12 hours before Egypt released the hijackers.

Judge Stanley L. Kubacki, who said he heard the fatal shots, said he also spoke Thursday to an Egyptian official.

"I told him everything I knew," he said. "I showed him the spot where Mr. Klinghoffer was shot. We were talking and he told me: 'Don't worry anymore. They are in prison now.'"

President Hosni Mubarak and other Egyptian officials have contended that, at the time the terrorists were released Thursday night under a safe passage agreement, the hijacking, Egypt knew of no murder on board.

Judge Kubacki, 70, a jurist on Philadelphia's Common Pleas Court, said he had told the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which debriefed 15 Achille Lauro passengers when they arrived Saturday in the United States, that the chief bartender of the Achille Lauro told him he saw two terrorists shoot Leon Klinghoffer last Tuesday.

The judge, one of the four hostages who identified the captured hijackers in lineups in Sicily, said he did not know the bartender's name. The judge said the bartender had told him at length what he saw.

While the other Americans on board were taken by one gunman onto a deck near the bow of the ship, two terrorists took Mr.

Klinghoffer in his wheelchair onto the starboard side shortly after 11 A.M. Tuesday, with the vessel off the coast of Syria, the judge said.

The bartender, according to the judge's account, came upon the killing as he descended a nearby stairway.

"He said he was coming down onto the promenade deck," the judge said. "One of the terrorists shot the man in the chest. Then the other man, with a mustache, directed him to shoot Mr. Klinghoffer again. He put another bullet in him. He shot him in the middle of the forehead."

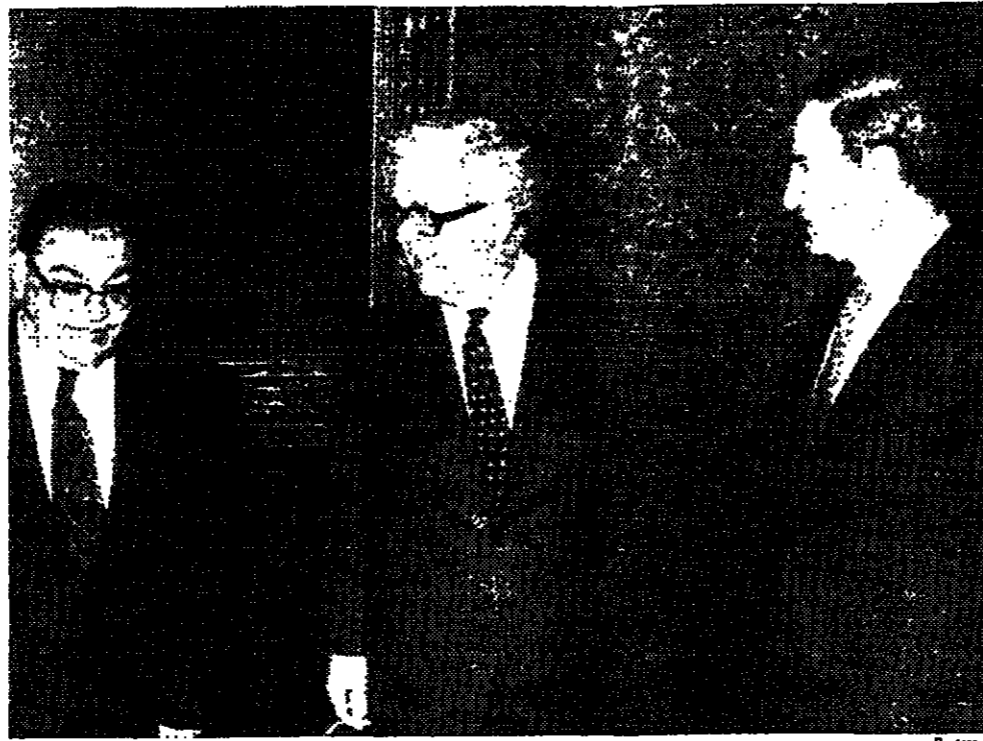
Late Thursday morning, after negotiations to end the hijacking were completed, the Achille Lauro arrived at Port Said, Egypt, and several U.S. and Egyptian officials went aboard in the late morning, Judge Kubacki said.

An Egyptian prosecutor, he said, took statements about the killing from at least three people: the bartender, Judge Kubacki and Seymour Meskin, 71, of Union, New Jersey.

The bartender described the shooting, he said. "He talked to the Egyptian prosecutor and to Seymour and me, and he described the killing. He took the Egyptian prosecutor there to the spot where it happened. He saw the blood. It was the same spot Meskin and I pointed out."

Judge Kubacki and his wife said they were convinced that there were six hijackers on board, though they saw only four men with automatic rifles who guarded the passengers.

Besides these four, they said they believed there were at least two others.



Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign minister, center, meeting with two Jordanians, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul-Wahab al-Majali, left, and Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri.

## Britain Calls Off Talks With PLO

(Continued from Page 1)

to make the declaration that we thought necessary," he said.

They "were not, after all, willing to associate themselves with a statement agreed with the Jordanian members of the delegation which contained explicit references both to Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized borders, and to the right of the Palestinians to self-determination."

A British official, who would not be further identified but who was familiar with the preliminary negotiations on the statement, said British officials had received firm word from Jordanian officials that the

PLO representatives would accept the statement's terms.

Final agreement from the Jordanians was reached Thursday, the official said.

But British officials did not have direct contact with the PLO representatives until Sunday in London because they felt that Jordan was the proper channel to obtain PLO assent to the statement, the official said.

Asked what reasons may have been behind the PLO refusal to accept the statement, the official indicated that death threats against the PLO envoys may have figured in their attitude.

"The men of violence have won a battle," the British official said. "We and the Jordanians kept their nerve, the PLO didn't."

David Owen, a former foreign secretary who now is leader of the centrist Social Democratic Party, called the affair "mind-boggling incompetence."

A Conservative member of Parliament, Robert Adley, head of a pro-Jordanian parliamentary group, blamed immense pressure "by the Americans and the Zionist lobby in Britain," and called it "a monumental slap in the face to King Hussein" of Jordan.

## Mubarak Demands An Apology From U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

humiliation, an affront to Egypt's dignity.

Coming atop the Israeli air raid on the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunis, and President Reagan's public statement of approval, the forcing down of the plane stirred a wave of anti-American sentiment and was a severe embarrassment for Mr. Mubarak.

The Egyptian president, who is dependent on about \$2 billion this year in American aid, had gone out on a limb backing a peace initiative by King Hussein of Jordan.

The stalled initiative received another setback Monday when Britain decided not to meet after all with two Palestine Liberation Organization members who had been invited by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during an arms-selling trip through the Middle East.

Thus, diplomats said, Mr. Mubarak's appearance appeared at least in part designed for public consumption, as was his announcement Monday that the pilot and crew of the Egyptian jetliner that was forced down would be decorated for bravery for "gallant and heroic action."

[A U.S. official said that the Reagan letter "indicates a level of understanding" of the Egyptian position in trying to deliver the hijackers of the Achille Lauro to the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Associated Press reported, Egypt had said that the hijackers would be tried by the PLO.]

[But Mr. Mubarak has said he fears that placing the hijackers on trial in Italy will "not stop the violence," an apparent reference to reprisal attacks.]

### ■ Arafat Won't Visit UN

The United Nations General Assembly, under pressure from the United States and other countries, withdrew Monday a resolution inviting Mr. Arafat to attend the 40th anniversary session, The Associated Press reported.

U.S. officials had said that President Reagan might have cancelled his participation in the ceremonies if Mr. Arafat attended.

Mr. Arafat originally had not been invited to attend the Oct. 14-24 ceremonies.

But a resolution introduced by India and five other members of the nonaligned nations would have had the General Assembly invite the PLO leader and Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting South African administration of the territory.

## PLO Official Is Reported To Have Left Yugoslavia

(Continued from Page 1)

PLO chairman, when the PLO split in 1983.

He heads a faction of the Palestine Liberation Front, the PLO group in which the four hijackers claim membership.

Mr. Abbas, for years identified with the most radical elements of the Palestinian movement, was named to the executive committee of the PLO a year ago and is said to serve on its 10-member inner cabinet.

Mr. Abbas's early identification was with Syria, where he spent his early years and studied. His first ties to Palestinian politics and guerrilla actions have been traced to 1965, when he joined forces with a group headed by Ahmed Jibril. In alliance with the forces of

Georges Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Mr. Abbas and Mr. Jibril, a former Syrian Army officer, were blamed for a series of hijackings and other incidents directed against Israel.

Their association took them to Jordan and ultimately to Beirut, where they split in 1977. Mr. Abbas took most of their forces with him. Their main disagreement seemed to concern allegiance with Syria. Mr. Jibril now heads the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

U.S. officials insist that Mr. Abbas knew and directed the Achille Lauro gunmen, and Israeli officials insist that because of the ties between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Abbas, Mr. Arafat must have known of the operation.

## 2 Americans Win Nobel

(Continued from Page 1)

rowed, reducing blood flow and increasing the danger that a clot may block an artery. Blockage of a coronary artery may cause a heart attack, while blockage of a vessel to the brain can cause a stroke.

Cholesterol, taken in with fatty food, is present in all tissues. In moderation it is vital for normal bodily processes.

Reached at a hotel in Boston where he is attending a conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Brown, 44, said: "All I can say is I'm very surprised and honored."

Dr. Goldstein, 45, attending the same conference, said: "It's very exciting. I am still trying to believe it's true. I hope physicians and patients will become more aware of

the problem of cholesterol and atherosclerosis."

Dr. Brown and Dr. Goldstein first discovered the LDL receptor in 1973. It is a cell surface molecule responsible for binding LDL particles and removing them from the blood circulation.

The critical implication of the two men's work is that people with too few LDL receptors have high concentrations of cholesterol, making them high risk targets for atherosclerosis, heart attacks and strokes, medical experts said.

Dr. Brown and Dr. Goldstein learned that the mechanism underlying severe hereditary familial hypercholesterolemia, which can cause heart attacks even in children, is a complete or partial lack of functional LDL receptors, the Nobel committee said.

## For U.S. and Its Allies, a Minefield of Conflicting Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

and Yugoslavia have been battling terrorists for years, and each asserts that it is adamantly opposed to terrorism.

Egypt has been vigilant in guarding against bombings and assassinations by Libyan agents. Italy has shown skill in curbing the Red Brigades. And Yugoslavia has carried on a worldwide campaign against Croatian nationalists and others opposed to a unified Yugoslavia.

Administration officials have pointed out that it is virtually impossible to persuade sovereign nations to take actions that cut across their political and diplomatic interests. This was evident in June, after the release of the last of the U.S.

hostages from the Trans World Airlines plane in Beirut. The United States announced a plan to "close down" the Beirut airport by barring flights to and from Beirut, and it called on other nations to follow suit.

A meeting of allied anti-terrorist specialists was held in Bonn and no other nation agreed to take part. Each had its own reason for declining the U.S. proposal. France owned 30 percent of Lebanon's national airline. Others did not want to be caught in what they feared might be a retaliatory Arab boycott of their own airlines.

In the case of the Achille Lauro and Mr. Abbas, neither Egypt, Italy nor Yugoslavia believes that its

interests would be served by arresting a close aide to Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader. The three governments share a belief that the PLO should play a central role in any Middle East settlement, that it represents the Palestinian people, and that it is not strictly a terrorist group.

Mr. Abbas was aboard the Egyptian plane that was intercepted by U.S. Navy aircraft because he had helped arrange the agreement that ended the hijacking and turned over the hijackers to PLO custody.

The Egyptians contended that Mr. Abbas had acted honorably in helping to end the hijacking before more people were killed, and in agreeing that the four hijackers

should be brought to trial by the PLO.

The Italian government had asked the PLO to use its influence to bring the hijacking to an end and felt indebted to Mr. Arafat's group and to the Egyptians, even though Italy ultimately agreed to try the four hijackers for the murder of the American.

Mr. Craxi's government was unwilling to evoke PLO outrage by arresting Mr. Abbas, particularly when the Egyptians seemed to be refusing to let the Achille Lauro leave port until he was freed.

The United States contended that Mr. Abbas was the leader of the hijackers and that his case

should be viewed as criminal, not political.

But it is difficult for governments to treat such a case in a dispassionate manner. To arrest Mr. Abbas would have been seen as a political statement against the PLO and a repudiation of the Palestinian cause. This, these governments seemed unwilling to do.

### Mitterrand Is Visiting Brazil

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand left Monday on official visits to Brazil and Colombia. He is expected to discuss Brazil's \$104-billion foreign debt in two meetings with President José Sarney.

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## First White Soldier Dies In Unrest in South Africa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
JOHANNESBURG — A white soldier has been stabbed to death while on riot duty in eastern Cape province, and military officials said Monday that he was the first white soldier killed in 13 months of anti-apartheid violence.

A statement by the South African Defense Force said Corporal Johan Schoeman was killed late Sunday afternoon in KwaZakale, a black township on the outskirts of the city of Port Elizabeth.

South African soldiers have been deployed in the country's segregated townships since September 1984 to assist regular police units in putting down racial unrest.

A Defense Force spokesman said Corporal Schoeman was on patrol in KwaZakale when a mob of several hundred blacks stoned the patrol's armored car.

"When the attackers ran away, a number of Defense Force members gave chase on foot," the spokesman said. "Corporal Schoeman was fatally stabbed in an alley."

Another white soldier was stabbed in the hand when he came to Corporal Schoeman's aid.

Troops are deployed in the townships to help the police contain the violence, but black leaders said the army presence provoked more trouble.

The leftist End the Conscripted Campaign repeated its call Monday for the withdrawal of army troops from the townships.

The group said it has "long warned of the presence of troops in South Africa's townships, both because they are playing a directly repressive role and because it forcibly draws young conscripts into the conflict."

Earlier Sunday, two blacks were killed in clashes near Worcester, also in Cape province.

By unofficial count, more than 750 people, almost all of them black, have been killed in unrest that started 13 months ago. Most have been killed in clashes with security forces. Five whites are among those killed.

Police trying to allay white fears say they are increasing patrols on the main national highway running east from Cape Town.

A stone-throwing mob halted a car on the highway Thursday and threw a gasoline bomb into it, burning an 8-year-old white girl.

The government declined comment Monday on a weekend meeting between its white parliamentary opposition and the main guerrilla group fighting for black majority rule.

A four-man delegation from the Progressive Federal Party spent eight hours in talks Saturday with leaders of the African National Congress.

A government-funded research body called Monday for scrapping the law that forces every baby born in South Africa to be classified according to a racial category, action that eventually determines where the person can reside and attend school.

The study by the Human Sciences Research Council said the 1950 act was an underpinning of apartheid that created mistrust between racial groups.

The report also repeated what many opposition political groups have been saying — that whites will one day have to accept that blacks will have equal political rights.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

## 2 Charged With Murder Of London Policeman

Retired  
LONDON — A boy of 14 and a man of 26 have been charged with the murder of a policeman who was hacked to death during riots in the Tottenham district of northern London Oct. 6, police said.

A boy of 15 already is awaiting trial for the slaying of the policeman, Keith Blakelock.



George Bush, left, and Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party leader, in Beijing.

## Chinese Complain to Bush About Aid For Taiwan and Trade Protectionism

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Chinese leaders presented Vice President George Bush of the United States with a list of complaints Monday, expressing irritation over American support for Taiwan, trade protectionism and delays in technology transfers they claim are needed for China's development.

Mr. Bush responded by saying the Reagan administration was biding by a pledge to reduce arms sales to the rival nationalist Chinese on Taiwan, fighting a protectionist mood in Congress and supporting Chinese modernization plans.

On the second day of a six-day visit to China, Mr. Bush met for three hours with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. This was followed by sessions with Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng and Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Communist Party.

Spokesmen for both sides called the talks frank and friendly.

Ma Yuzhen of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said, "Premier Zhao pointed out that the question of Taiwan as the major obstacle in Sino-U.S. relations still exists, and there are also some questions which

remain to be settled between the two countries in the economic, trade and technological fields."

A commentary Monday by the English-language government weekly, Beijing Review, said Washington's Taiwan policy risked "serious and potentially critical setbacks" in Chinese-U.S. relations.

The lengthy commentary said the United States has supported Taiwan's refusal to negotiate reunification with mainland China.

"Instead of honoring its commitments in the Aug. 17, 1982, communique to progressively reduce arms sales to Taiwan," the commentary said, the U.S. government "has kept the arms sales on a fairly high level."

The United States also has been "conniving at or helping the establishment of an official or semi-official status of Taiwan in the international arena, thereby creating a situation of two Chinas."

The commentary added, "The United States, by assuming this dual position, has undeniably encouraged the Taiwan authorities in their stubborn refusal to negotiate with the mainland."

The commentary followed blunt comments at a welcoming banquet Sunday night where Mr. Zhao told

Mr. Bush relations were "not satisfactory" because of old obstacles, a reference to Taiwan.

Mr. Bush emphasized the positive side of Chinese-U.S. relations in his toast at an American banquet.

"Our two great independent countries do not agree on every issue and we shouldn't expect to," he said in a toast to Wan Li, senior deputy prime minister and the highest-ranking guest.

At an earlier briefing, Mr. Bush's press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said the talks with Mr. Zhao focused on trade, particularly the Jenkins bill, which would slash textile imports.

Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Bush and Mr. Zhao also touched on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Nov. 19-20 summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and other issues.

When the Taiwan issue arose in Mr. Bush's talks with Mr. Zhao, Mr. Fitzwater said that "the vice president simply pointed out that our arms sales to Taiwan had been decreasing each year."

Sales are expected to total \$760 million this year, down from \$780 million in 1984. (AP, UPI)

## Philadelphia Press Strike Drags On As Walkout Enters 6th Week, City Business Languishes

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — On the picket line in front of the sparkling white spire of the Philadelphia Newspapers Inc. building on North Broad Street, patio furniture has appeared. A supply of firewood is stacked on the sidewalk.

People no longer speak hopefully at the beginning of each week about getting next Sunday's paper out. And within the last week or so, many of the 4,500 employees on strike against the two daily newspapers here have started looking for temporary work.

As Philadelphia's newspaper strike entered its sixth week, the newspapers, their employees and the city at large seemed to have settled in for a long siege.

Meanwhile, the city remains deprived of the morning inquirer and the afternoon Daily News, major sources of news and local advertising.

The loss of that advertising has cost the Philadelphia economy millions of dollars, the Chamber of Commerce says. Job-seekers have lost one of their main sources of information. Cultural life has been crippled, real-estate sales have been hampered, and it is much more difficult to notify the public of a loved one's death.

The strike that began Sept. 7 is the longest the newspapers have had since they were purchased by the Knight-Ridder chain in 1969. It has come close to matching the six-

week walkout in 1958, the longest strike in the company's history.

Few of those involved in the current strike expected it to last so long. Many are baffled that it continues, since the most difficult issues in the contract negotiations between the papers and nine unions have been resolved.

Those issues, which involved the introduction of automated equipment for collating the various sections of the newspapers, were viewed by management as critical to the papers' economic future.

After agreement was reached on those topics and other noneconomic issues, the question of wages and benefits was left on the table. The gap between the unions' demands and the newspapers' offer has narrowed substantially in that area, prompting some observers, including Mayor W. Wilson Goode, to voice optimism that a settlement can be reached quickly once negotiations go back to the table.

Negotiations were to resume Monday, according to Robert Kyler, a federal mediator. The most recent talks were held Oct. 6.

Many newspaper employees and readers are wondering just what is going on.

"We don't know why we're out here," said a striking editor who joined the Inquirer shortly after Knight-Ridder took over. "It's a puzzle to all the Guild members." The Newspaper Guild, which represents reporters, editors and other

white-collar employees, is one of the nine unions on strike.

Some people who are knowledgeable about the situation say the impasse has continued because the newspapers' management is determined to break a pattern that produced 11 strikes against the papers in the last 13 years.

Sam S. McKeel, the president of Philadelphia Newspapers Inc., which publishes the two newspapers, denied that. But in an interview, he said the company has "had far too many strikes in the past."

"Strikes every time we negotiate a contract, or every time they don't like something, must end," he said. "We cannot do business that way. If they're going to persist in strikes, there's going to be a lot of pain for everybody."

The company says it is losing more than \$1 million a day in revenue because of the strike. The Chamber of Commerce said it was impossible to calculate the overall loss of business to Philadelphia, but it is thought to be substantial.

Cultural activities have suffered particularly because of the strike.

A run of the play "West Side Story" was canceled at the Forrest Theatre because the absence of newspaper advertising made it difficult to sell tickets.

A week of performances by the John Curry ice-skating troupe was postponed until the end of the strike, and moviegoers are having trouble finding out what is playing where.

## Belgium Re-elects Center-Right Coalition

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — King Baudouin began talks with political leaders Monday about forming a new government, after Prime Minister Wilfried Martens's center-right coalition increased its parliamentary majority by two seats in general elections.

The monarch began his search for a mediator to head a new government after the outgoing coalition resigned, said Marc van Craen, a spokesman for the Royal Palace. Until then, he said, Mr. Martens would remain in a caretaker capacity. Mr. Martens, 47, was expected to head a new center-right government.

In Belgium, a government must resign, even if it wins in elections, to allow for the formation of a new one, and the king traditionally polls leaders of all parties, even if it is a formality.

The government usually is formed by the leader of the party with the largest number of seats. Mr. Martens's Flemish-speaking Christian Social Party won 49 of the 212 seats, the largest number.

His four-party coalition of Christian Democrats and Conservatives, both split into Flemish and French-speaking camps, won 115 seats in the 212-seat Chamber of Deputies, a gain of 2.

The Socialists and an ecology party also gained at the expense of other opposition groups, notably the Communists, nationalist parties and a small rightist anti-taxation grouping. The Communists lost all representation.

"The coalition was strengthened in this election battle," Mr. Martens said as the results came in late Sunday. "And we do not make it a secret that we are going to continue our economic recovery program."

In Sunday's voting, the opposition Socialists won 67 seats. The ecologists increased their seats from four to nine.

All four coalition parties advanced except the Flemish-speaking Conservatives, who lost 6 of their 28 seats. Mr. Martens's party won six new seats.

The election campaign centered on economic and social policies. But the return of the center-right coalition also ensures the continued deployment of U.S. cruise missiles by 1987.

The first 16 of 48 missiles in Belgium were installed in March. The remaining 32 are to be deployed in 1987. The Flemish-speaking Socialists, who won 32 seats, a gain of 6, had said they would negotiate with Washington for the removal of the missiles.

Since Mr. Martens's government took office in 1981, inflation has been halved to less than 5 percent, and public borrowing has dropped to 12 percent of the gross national product from 15.5 percent in 1981. But unemployment has increased to 13.4 percent of the workforce.

## U.K. Urges Europe's Industry to Take Major Role in Eureka Technology

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Expressing continued reluctance to commit government funds, Britain urged Monday that West European industry play the leading role in establishing projects under Eureka, a program initiated by France to stimulate European cooperation in high technology.

The role of government financing for Eureka projects has emerged as a major uncertainty and a potential source of conflict between Britain and other governments, particularly France and to a lesser degree West Germany. No other European administration has followed President Francois Mitterrand's decision to commit government funds to Eureka.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, said that "the major responsibility rests on industry and on the sources of private finance, which are best able to judge what will prosper in the market."

He was addressing a conference of industrialists and bankers from 18 European countries exploring funding for Eureka projects that could have both civilian and military applications.

"What matters is that European high-technology companies should produce goods that their customers want," Sir Geoffrey said. "Business judgments like this cannot be made by governments."

He said that European governments could provide incentives, including those affecting taxation, and press for elimination of barriers to trade and procurement within Europe.

Sir Geoffrey avoided making any commitment to providing British government funds. "Eureka," he said, "is not a formula for pat answers or old-fashioned government handouts."

West German and Dutch officials backed France's position calling for a strong government role in Eureka projects.

At a news conference, Sir Peter Carey, a private banker who was chairman of the meeting, said that broad support was expressed by delegates for Sir Geoffrey's view. He added, however, that participants also urged an important role for governments, particularly through direct and indirect forms of financing Eureka projects, including favorable tax treatment.

The most concrete proposal that emerged from the meeting was the establishment of "a clearing house" for Eureka projects, comprised of industrialists and bankers, Sir Peter said.

According to West German, French and British officials, about 100 possible Eureka projects have been examined during the past several weeks and about six are expected to be adopted officially at a ministerial conference in Hannover Nov. 5 and 6.

Sir Geoffrey said that government support for Eureka has contributed to what he termed "political momentum."

Attending the London meeting

were representatives from all 10 members of the European Community, as well as Austria, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Representatives of the EC Commission and the European Investment Bank also attended.

The specific areas that have been covered in preliminary discussions range from the development of sophisticated lasers, robotics, telecommunications and transport, to highly advanced computers, new materials, office automation, artificial intelligence and advanced computer chips. However, no precise estimates have been made about what Eureka might cost.

A French official, Yves Sillard, who is coordinating French industrial participation in Eureka for the

Ministry of Research and Technology, said that individual projects could require funding over five years of 50 million francs to 2 billion francs, 50 percent of which could be underwritten by individual governments. France has committed a billion francs (\$123.4 million).

In a related development on Monday, British Defense Ministry officials said that no firm agreement had been reached with the United States over British participation in the Reagan administration's research program for space-based defense.

Many of the same companies planning to participate in Eureka also are interested in bidding on contracts for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

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Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,090
Spain	Pes.	21,200	11,500	6,300
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	795	434
Switzerland	S.F.	492	261	144
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Los Angeles Welcomes Previn

By Martin Bernheimer

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It certainly was not just another opening. To celebrate the arrival of André Previn as music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the city's cultural guardians pulled out a few extra-musical stops.

Before his first concert here could begin Thursday — at the new, welcome, civilized hour of 8 P.M. — there had to be celebrating on the plaza outside the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion. Lights. TV cameras. Free "Previn & The Los Angeles Philharmonic" buttons, with a heart in the middle. Serenades by the Moravian Trombone Choir of nearby Downey.

After the concert, before the climactic cadences of the formal program could even begin to evaporate, the Moravians returned to their alfresco tooling, and the party resumed. Lights. TV cameras. Free wine and mineral water. Eventually, fireworks!

And so the Previn era began. Predictions at this juncture may be premature, to say the least. Still, it seems reasonable to suggest that Previn will not specialize in brawny flash, as Zubin Mehta did. Nor will he luxuriate in mellow, old-world poetry, as was Carlo Maria Giulini's wont.

Despite the brouhaha surrounding his debut and despite the glitter of the Hollywood background, which no one here except the maestro wants to forget,

Previn appears serious, thoughtful, tough and bold. The Philharmonic may be entering its no-nonsense phase.

Small, slender and bespectacled, Previn does not create the most romantic of images on the podium. He favors economic gestures over flamboyant exhortations. He does not shrink from the ungainly motion if it seems useful. Without much fuss or furor, he concentrates on such old-fashioned virtues as clarity, precision and momentum.

In this day of matinee-idol indulgences, he seems content to conduct the orchestra, not the audience. Although he may not be a wild avant-gardist, he does not go out of his way to court the masses. He opened his debut program with a rather noisy West Coast premiere of Ellen Zwilich's "Celebration," continued with some sophisticated Mozart and, for a finale, explored a great Russian symphony.

The dressy first-nighters in the sold-out house would, no doubt, have wanted Tchaikovsky — some push-button weeping and wailing and sighing, some hum-along hit tunes, some comfortable orgasmic crashes. Previn gave them Prokofiev.

The crowd did, of course, muster a standing ovation at the end. It was a proper, respectful, de rigueur standing ovation. It did not reflect a blitz of spontaneous communal frenzy. There will be time for that, perhaps, later.

The Associated Press  
André Previn

## An Opera Dramatizes Violent Life of Malcolm X

By Joseph McLellan

Washington Post Staff Writer

PHILADELPHIA — Our time has produced few more tragic or more heroic than Malcolm X, who began life as Malcolm Little and ended it — violently, abruptly — as El Hajj Malik El-Shabazz. His life is prime material for opera, and that it has become in "X," first performed completely last week, with Peter Aaronson conducting, at the American Music Theater Festival in Philadelphia.

"X" was, in a way, a family project, with music by Anthony Davis, a scenario by his brother Christopher and libretto by their cousin Taulani Davis. It has been given partial performances in workshops and as a work in progress, and will enter the repertoire of the New York City Opera next season.

Despite some lingering problems of structure and inevitable shaky moments on opening night, it is a first-class piece of work and a significant addition to the American operatic repertoire. It tells, with great impact, one of the significant stories of our time — a story whose material sometimes seems almost too strong, too overwhelming as pure narrative, to bear the transformation into a traditional art form.

Malcolm's life can be summarized in the changing sequence of his names. Malcolm Little had a deprived, disrupted childhood, shattered by the violent death (which may or may not have been

accidental) of his father, a member of Marcus Garvey's Back-to-Africa movement.

Malcolm X was born in prison, when Malcolm Little encountered the Nation of Islam, a religion founded by Elijah Mohammed. He then renounced his "slave name" and the life of crime associated with it, became Elijah's right-hand man, established the newspaper Mohammed Speaks, transformed the Nation of Islam (also known as the Black Muslims) into a dynamic political and cultural force, and became its most prominent spokesman. Too prominent, Elijah was disturbed by the attention his vigorous young disciple was attracting and the independence of his words and actions. An inevitable break came, dividing the Nation of Islam. Malcolm, seeking a purer form of the Islamic religion, made the traditional pilgrimage to Mecca, where his religious ideas were revolutionized and he took his third name, "a name for one reborn," renounced racial separatism and founded the Organization for Afro-American Unity. He was gunned down by assassins while addressing a meeting of this organization.

How do you get all this material into three acts? In "X," the answer is that you pack it very tightly, and let the opera run a bit longer than the ideal length.

A problem with the material is its lack of significant romantic interest. The women in "X" are peripheral to the political and ideological

central action, which makes "X" sound like an oratorio rather than an opera. Such lines as Malcolm's "Allah does not teach us to suffer more and more. Allah does not teach us to fight white man's wars" trace their lineage to Handel's oratorios.

But the drama of this opera is well displayed in Rhoda Levine's staging, using simple props and the bodies of the performers. A row of chairs is transformed into a row of prison cells by having men crouch behind them, clutching the backs like bars, in the background of Malcolm's interrogation scene. The movements of the chorus (which sings superbly) are choreographed into richly expressive patterns. Atmosphere is created by the constant presence of people only marginally involved in the plot: the police, who hover ominously on the periphery; a reporter and photographer who dogged Malcolm's footsteps in his later years; members of the Nation of Islam, street people, hangers-on.

The opening-night performance in Philadelphia's Walnut Street Theater was marred by the loss of Michael Smart, cast in the title role, who became ill and had to withdraw in the last week of rehearsals. A substitute was found in Avery Brooks, a professional actor, as well as a singer and pianist, who had sung parts of the opera in earlier workshop presentations. During final rehearsals, he commuted from Boston, where he did television

work in the daytime. On opening night, he had to read some sections of the final act from a score — much of his material in that segment, however, consists of public speeches.

Ultimately, "X" is more epic than lyric. Anthony Davis answers the challenge, with music at the service of the words, often submerging its lyric impulses as it controls and intensifies the dramatic flow of the dialogue.

He draws sparingly on the rich tradition of black music, mostly for jazz as a backdrop for Malcolm's early life of crime. Most other music in the American black tradition is, perhaps inappropriately, drawn from a Christian context. The remainder of the opera's music is drawn from the modern classical idiom bordering at times on atonality. It is superbly functional theatrical music, but it will sometimes leave unsatisfied the opera-lover who expects a show-stopping aria every 20 minutes or so.

A large and expert cast (with most singers taking two or more roles) has been assembled, including performers from the Metropolitan Opera's production of "Porgy and Bess."

At least one outstanding performer deserves to be mentioned. Thomas Young fills superbly two sharply contrasting roles: "Street," the underworld character who leads young Malcolm into a life of crime and Elijah, who leads him out of it.

## Eddy Louiss: An Organist in 'Gestation'

By Michael Zwernin

PARIS — Called "one of the great organists of our time" by the late Kenny Clarke (one of the great drummers of his time), Eddy Louiss is in a "period of gestation. I'm tired of jazz," he said. "The label, not the music." He thought about it and added: "Maybe also the music."

Louiss feels very French. On the other hand, since his father was born in Martinique, there is that side too. And he suspects that being a "French jazz musician" reflects an old-fashioned view of the world. Being a handreader makes him uncomfortable, although he leads one. He once led a big band and he is sure he does not want to do that any more, but he keeps the arrangements filed away just in case. He is tired of traveling but has been looking forward to a tour of Africa. He doesn't want to sing again, though he just might on the next album.

In the early 1960s he sang French lyrics to jazz standards as a member of the Double Six, a vocal group that was successful in the United States. One week in New York was enough. He knows he is not "strong enough" to live in New York. "You have to fight continually with all your force over there. It's professionalism in all its splendor."

Unlike Jean-Luc Ponty and Michel Petrucci, he was unwilling to uproot. After playing with Clarke, Stan Getz, Quincy Jones, Johnny Griffin and others he remained "French," but eventually found even Paris too continuous a struggle and moved in the other direction, to a country house near Poitiers. On the other hand: "Who knows? I might like to work in New York one day. I'm young." (He is 44.) "I haven't said my last word."

On the one hand, music involves "the victory of the subconscious over the conscious. I do not want to analyze beforehand. I want my fingers

to work like my voice, directly from the interior. I'm no intellectual."

On the other, he is thinking in terms of a synthesis of pop, jazz, and African elements with his Creole roots: "Music goes with language. That's why in France we can't fool ourselves and say we play jazz. Up to a point maybe, but the French language is basically meant to sing French chansons. Jazz is built on American street language; the rap, that's jazz to me."

"I don't know what it is I'm looking for but I have the impression I'm only beginning."

The Eddy Louiss trio: Tananarive, Madagascar, Oct. 14 and 18; Réunion, Oct. 21-24; Djibouti, Oct. 29-30.

The track "Rappin' Recipe" from Don Cherry's new album "Home Boy" (Barclay) is a perfect example of the importance of language to music. It is word jazz, although, in the album's notes, Cherry voices doubts that, from his point of view, echo Louiss: "Jazz has been a prisoner of its own clichés."

Here he has managed to combine the clichés of other styles into something totally cliché-free. He wrote all the songs — which have elements of reggae, "doo-wop," new wave, funk and all periods of jazz — sings them with a musky texture reminiscent of Taj Mahal, and plays synthesizer, melodic, piano and trumpet, over-dubbing himself. He furnishes an image for the mix by recalling how Thelonious Monk rose from the piano bench and danced to the improvisations of his saxophonist.

Were it not for a journeyman rhythm section and questionable production, this might have been the album of the year. Don Cherry singing is certainly a surprise. There is an air of irreality, as though the scope of the recording grew on its own without his being aware of it. He seems to



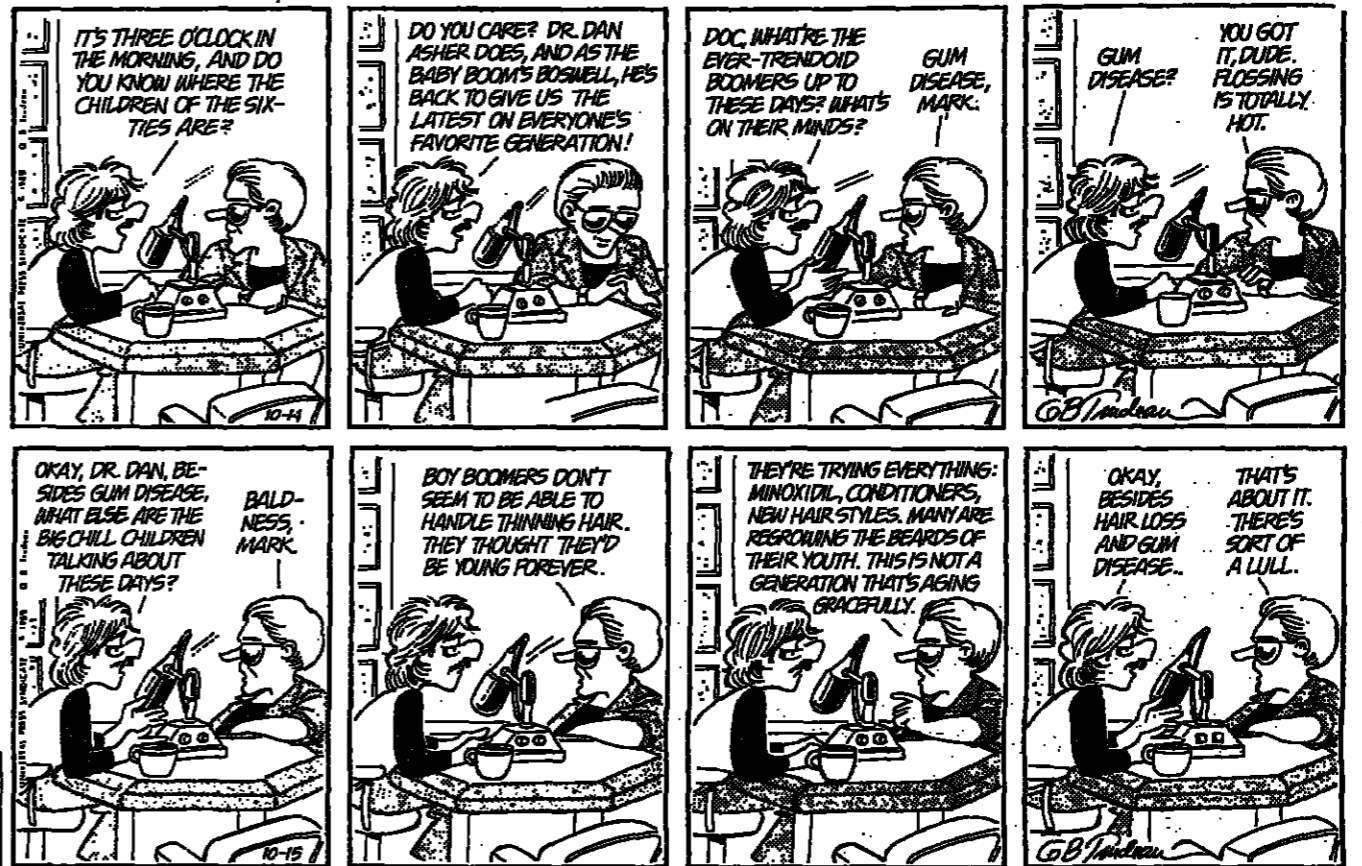
Eddy Louiss: "I'm only beginning."

be making up the lyrics as he goes along for all he invests in them, though they add up in an odd way. He happened to be in Paris with a few weeks off and a producer said: "Hey, Don, let's make a vocal record."

Part Choctaw Indian, Cherry has been wandering the world investigating what he calls "universal folklore" ever since coming to prominence playing a Pakistani pocket trumpet in the late 1950s with Ornette Coleman. He married a Lapp woman and lived for many years in Sweden. He learned Brazilian, African, Indian and electronic instruments and played them with Nana Vasconcelos, Manu Dibango, Latif Khan, Lou Reed, the "father of punk," and Talking Heads. He made "powwow music" with another native American (part Creek) Jim Pepper.

Don Cherry has been in a period of gestation for almost 30 years.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## British Designers Learning Hard-Sell

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Long on the outskirts of London fashion, once the shining star of the swinging '60s, now seems to be finally making it. Each season, the scene keeps improving.

This time, British Fashion Week, which started on Oct. 8, has a lot of hoopla, as well as the beginning of a strong infrastructure that should help turn unruly British talent into a commercial success.

The unsel is fading out and the anarchy and flaky side to many of these shows is being replaced by hard-sell organization. Help has been coming from all sides. Such industrial firms as the Burton Group have set up a school of business management at the Royal College of Art. They have also helped finance the fashion tents at Chelsea Barracks, on King's Road, where the collections are being shown.

Department stores are increasingly opening up to young talents. Harvey Nichols last month launched "Zone," a basement of boutiques. Harrods spent £3 million (\$4.2 million) revamping "Way In," an area that was set up in the late 1960s to create the right environment for London's latest big designs. Inaugurated Saturday with a black-tie "Golden Banquet," it was decorated by the talented Eva Jirina, who designed the young and with-it Joseph stores. In black and white high-tech, "Way In" is now a perfect setting for London's hot new names: Bodymap, English Eclectics, Anthony Kwok and Arkitect. The Golden Banquet ended with the British fashion industry awards and an auction of designer sketches.

Harrods is due for more extensive, fashion-oriented changes. Its new owner, Mohammed al-Fayed, who also owns the Ritz Hotel in

Paris, which he brought back to former splendor, said he will spare no effort or money to dust off Harrods old image and upgrade its fashion department. One of his major plans is creating luxurious new boutiques for 10 top international designers.

Retailers such as Marks & Spencer make a point of hiring young talents, and the Browns boutique also encourage students by taking their collections on consignment.

The royal colleges are also concerned by the number of young students lured away by foreign designers at the June graduate shows, leaving the British pitched at the post, so to speak. The colleges are growing aware of the need to give their students business experience. Too often, these young designers showed brilliant collections that had no commercial follow-up.

The British government is continuing to give moral support: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is to host her second reception for the fashion corps at 10 Downing Street on Tuesday. Officials have also come through with what they think is a brand new system to put designers in touch with the industry.

Tim Blythe, spokesman for Peter Morrison, the new minister of state for industry, said that two weeks ago the government invested £30,000 in the launching of a computer file known as "The Register of Apparel and Textile Designers." Designers must pay a fee to register. A company in need of a designer will only have to call the register. Already 250 designers from all over the country have registered, Blythe said. This is a big industry: it employs 285,000 people and totalled an estimated £1 billion in exports in 1984.

The government also has two people sitting full time on the British Fashion Council board. "The idea is to help them," Blythe said. "By being responsive to their needs. Their main problem," he



Clingy, black cotton dress by Bodymap.

added, "is to get their act together." Edward Rayne, a dynamic and highly successful shoe manufacturer, who is succeeding Cyril Kern as chairman of the British Fashion Council on Nov. 1, said he has every intention of putting substan-

tial financial demands on the industry.

"They must understand that by helping young talent, they will be helping themselves," he said, adding that he hopes to raise \$500,000 a year for the next three years.

## The Silver Screen Regains Its Luster in Argentina

By David Beard  
The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Encouraged by two critical and commercial successes, Argentine filmmakers are attempting to regain the prominent role they once had in the Latin American movie industry.

While many of Argentina's industries have slumped, its cinema has boomed. Forty-six films have been produced since January 1984, as compared with only 11 in 1983, according to Manuel Antin, director of the National Institute of Cinematography.

"We are recovering the local market we had lost, and now we are opening doors in foreign markets," Antin said.

The two biggest successes have been "Camila" and "La Historia Oficial" (The Official Version), films that could not have been made with government censorship during Argentina's dictatorship.

The director of "Camila," Maria Luisa Bemberg, began filming in

1983, the day President Raul Alfonsín was inaugurated, after she scrapped the previous government's revisions in her script.

Nominated for an Academy Award as best foreign film, "Camila" is the tragic story of a priest who falls in love with the daughter of a landowner in 19th-century Argentina. The most popular Argentine film in a decade, it has attracted more than two million filmgoers, and earned more than three times its \$360,000 cost in this year's showings in the United States, producers said.

"The Official Version," about a woman's discovery that her adopted daughter had been stolen from another couple, has followed the success of "Camila" in Latin America—a market Argentina dominated from 1940-55, when five Buenos Aires studios cranked out an average of 50 movies a year.

"The Official Version" has also done well in Spain, Italy and Britain, and will open in the United States in November, its director, Luis Puenzo, said. The film and its star, Norma Aleandro, who was exiled and blacklisted during the military regime, have won awards at the Cannes, Cartagena and Toronto film festivals.

"People around the world seem to want well-made films about the reality of life in Latin America," said Luis Bellaba, director of a film magazine in Argentina.

Antin said success has attracted foreign investors and co-productions with other countries, such as Argentine-French cooperation on

Pino Solanas' "Tangos, the Exile of Gardel," which took an award at the Venice Film Festival.

While some films receive critical acclaim, bread-and-butter comedies and romances, such as "Awaiting the Chariot" and "Stolen Flowers in a Garden in Quilmes," have made money nationally and are popular in Spain and Latin America, Antin said.

Still, Argentine movies, like all films, are risky investments. More than half the 20 Argentine films released this year have lost money. Uncertain economic conditions have kept the \$45-million Argentine movie market from growing, although Antin said Argentine films had attracted more than twice the number of viewers at home in 1985 than in 1983.

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## Holocaust Is Evoked In New Lees Symphony

By Charles McCardell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A memorial service of sizable proportions was held at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall, where the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, under Eduardo Mata, gave the premiere of Benjamin Lees' Symphony No. 4, "Memorial Candles."

This ambitious work, commissioned by the Dallas Symphony to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of the Holocaust, had its official debut last week in Dallas, and four more performances are scheduled for this season. Even at such an early stage in the piece's history, there seems little doubt that Lees has created an impressive, emotionally stirring symphony, one whose programmatic implications recall a traumatic period with harrowing detail.

Lees began his draft of "Memorial Candles" four years ago while visiting Israel. Early on, he decided that vocal portions based on texts by the Nobel Prize-winning poet Nelly Sachs (herself a survivor of the Holocaust) had to be included. In the finished product, two of the three sprawling movements contain her powerful verses "That the persecuted may not become perse-

cutors," "Someone blew the shofar" and "But who emptied your shoes of sand?"

In Sunday night's performance, an equally powerful voice, belonging to the mezzo-soprano Zehava Gal, one of the performers of the White role of Peter Brook's "La Tragedie de Carmer," sang the deplorable lines. She joined forces with the passionate violin playing of Pinchas Zukerman.

"Memorial Candles" gives both singer and violinist prominent roles, but always within the concept of the composer's grand scheme. Lees has painted a broad canvas with bold strokes. Amid numerous textural changes (the work is heavily scored to feature brass, percussion and the lower strings, especially the cellos) one seldom loses sight of the form. The opening motif by the wind, for instance, recurs just frequently enough and with just enough modification to ensure unity without monotony.

The three movements, titled "Visitations," "Manifestations" and "Transcendence," have another important connecting thread: a mood of desolation. Dark and brooding are words that only begin to describe the relentless heaping of intensity upon intensity manifesting at times into a "walling wall" of sound, which the orchestra dismantles with wrecking-ball efficiency. There are periods of respite. The cello yearningly opens "Manifestations" with a fragmented Jewish folk song. Celesta passages add a magic sparkle. But sadness prevails. Even Zukerman's magnificent playing, whether sounding an outraged cry against the orchestra or whispering a delicate harmonic alone, conveyed deep suffering, an endless lament.

One obvious lapse in the performance was that Gal could not be heard when the orchestra operated at full force. Though texts were provided, a better balance needs to be struck in the future. Gal has a strong, dramatically acute voice (as her reading of two Mozart arias showed in the first half of the program), capable of rendering a line like "Tomorrow you will be dust in the shoes of those to come" with devastating conviction.

"Memorial Candles" is scheduled to be performed on Dec. 11 by the Winnipeg Symphony; on Feb. 11, 1986 by the Philharmonia Orchestra under Geoffrey Simon in the Festival Hall in London, and also in Houston, Atlanta and Tel Aviv.

## Taj Mahal Dome Begins to Leak In Heavy Rains

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — The main dome of the Taj Mahal has started leaking after heavy rains, The Times of India said.

The 24-meter (79 feet) white-marble dome developed a leak on its northeastern side last week, the report said. The main chamber, which houses the grave of its builder, Emperor Shah Jahan and his queen, Mumtaz Mahal, was flooded.

The water, which accumulated in the dark chamber, had to be constantly mopped, because there is no built-in drainage system in the 332-year-old building, the paper reported.

The latest leak has puzzled officials because the dome is a double-walled structure. Officials of the Archaeological Survey of India stressed the leak posed no danger to the monument but said "everything would be done to check the leak," the newspaper reported.

Earlier studies by experts have reported that cracks 6 to 10 feet long and a few millimeters wide have weakened the Taj Mahal. At some places small pieces of marble have started falling out. The cracks are caused by the gradually subsiding foundation and other stresses on the marble, the studies said.

Historical records indicate that the dome of the Taj Mahal had leaked during rains immediately after its construction in 1653.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	160.00	159.00	159.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	1340.37	1354.78	1354.78	+14.79
Trans.	495.11	497.85	497.85	+2.74
Unif.	153.42	154.85	154.85	+1.43
Comp.	143.42	144.85	144.85	+1.43

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
107.64	107.47	107.47	+1.08	1,340,000
107.64	107.47	107.47	+1.08	1,340,000
107.64	107.47	107.47	+1.08	1,340,000
107.64	107.47	107.47	+1.08	1,340,000

**Monday's  
NYSE  
Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M. 75,548,880  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 54,778,880  
Prev. consolidated close 113,723,640

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
395	303	221	919	2,887,725
11	15	15	41	1,394,400

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago	Vol.
284.23	+2.85	278.20	267.45	1,340,000
284.23	+2.85	278.20	267.45	1,340,000
284.23	+2.85	278.20	267.45	1,340,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
IBM	160.00	159.00	159.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
78.97	+0.02	1,340,000	79.00	78.94
78.97	+0.02	1,340,000	79.00	78.94
78.97	+0.02	1,340,000	79.00	78.94

NYSE Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
395	303	221	919	2,887,725
11	15	15	41	1,394,400

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000
1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
287.94	286.84	287.94	+1.10	1,340,000
287.94	286.84	287.94	+1.10	1,340,000
287.94	286.84	287.94	+1.10	1,340,000

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. volume	High	Low
5,578,000	4,548,000	4,548,000	224.17	222.75

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
224.17	222.75	224.17	+1.42	1,340,000

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	1985 High	Low	Close	Chg.
24.00	16.00	AAR	5.00	2.4	15	100	24.00	16.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	16.00	AAR	5.00	2.4	15	100	24.00	16.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	16.00	AAR	5.00	2.4	15	100	24.00	16.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	16.00	AAR	5.00	2.4	15	100	24.00	16.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	16.00	AAR	5.00	2.4	15	100	24.00	16.00	23.00	+1.00

## NYSE Prices Sharply Higher

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**NEW YORK** Prices were sharply and broadly higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Monday in light trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 11.87 Friday, was up 14.79 to 1,354.73. Advances led declines by a 2-1 ratio. Volume amounted to about 77.4 million, down from 96.4 million Friday. Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said many investors were impressed with the market's showing late last week, when it rallied despite International Business Machines' report of lower earnings for the third consecutive quarter. To some observers, that suggested that the market was less vulnerable to disappointing news on corporate profits than it had been in recent weeks. However, it was generally believed that it would take at least a few more days to test that optimistic thesis. Monday's trading was not expected to register any significant message with so many market participants absent because of the holiday. IBM stock rose 1 to 126¢. General Foods climbed 3/4 to 119 1/2. Philip Morris said that the legal 15-day waiting period had passed for its \$120-a-share tender offer to acquire General Foods, and that no inquiries had been received from government regulators during that time on antitrust matters. Beatrice, recently rumored to be a possible takeover candidate, gained 1 to 42 1/2. Chase Manhattan, which reported sharply higher third-quarter profits, added 3/4 to 54 1/2. The NYSE's composite index picked up .60 to 107.16. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index rose .79 to 223.60.

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**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK**—ITT Corp. announced Monday that production had begun in Shanghai of ITT System 12 telephone exchange equipment, an advanced digital switching system. Shanghai Bell Telephone Equipment Manufacturing Co., a joint venture among ITT, the Belgian government and the Chinese government, is building the exchanges.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	1985 High	Low	Close	Chg.
41.00	32.00	Bornel	1.00	2.7	11	100	41.00	32.00	38.00	+6.00
41.00	32.00	Bornel	1.00	2.7	11	100	41.00	32.00	38.00	+6.00
41.00	32.00	Bornel	1.00	2.7	11	100	41.00	32.00	38.00	+6.00
41.00	32.00	Bornel	1.00	2.7	11	100	41.00	32.00	38.00	+6.00
41.00	32.00	Bornel	1.00	2.7	11	100	41.00	32.00	38.00	+6.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	1985 High	Low	Close	Chg.
11.00	8.00	Chubb	0.50	2.0	10	100	11.00	8.00	9.00	+2.00
11.00	8.00	Chubb	0.50	2.0	10	100	11.00	8.00	9.00	+2.00
11.00	8.00	Chubb	0.50	2.0	10	100	11.00	8.00	9.00	+2.00
11.00	8.00	Chubb	0.50	2.0	10	100	11.00	8.00	9.00	+2.00
11.00	8.00	Chubb	0.50	2.0	10	100	11.00	8.00	9.00	+2.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	1985 High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.00	1.50	Chubb	0.10	2.0	10	100	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30
2.00	1.50	Chubb	0.10	2.0	10	100	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30
2.00	1.50	Chubb	0.10	2.0	10	100	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30
2.00	1.50	Chubb	0.10	2.0	10	100	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30
2.00	1.50	Chubb	0.10	2.0	10	100	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30

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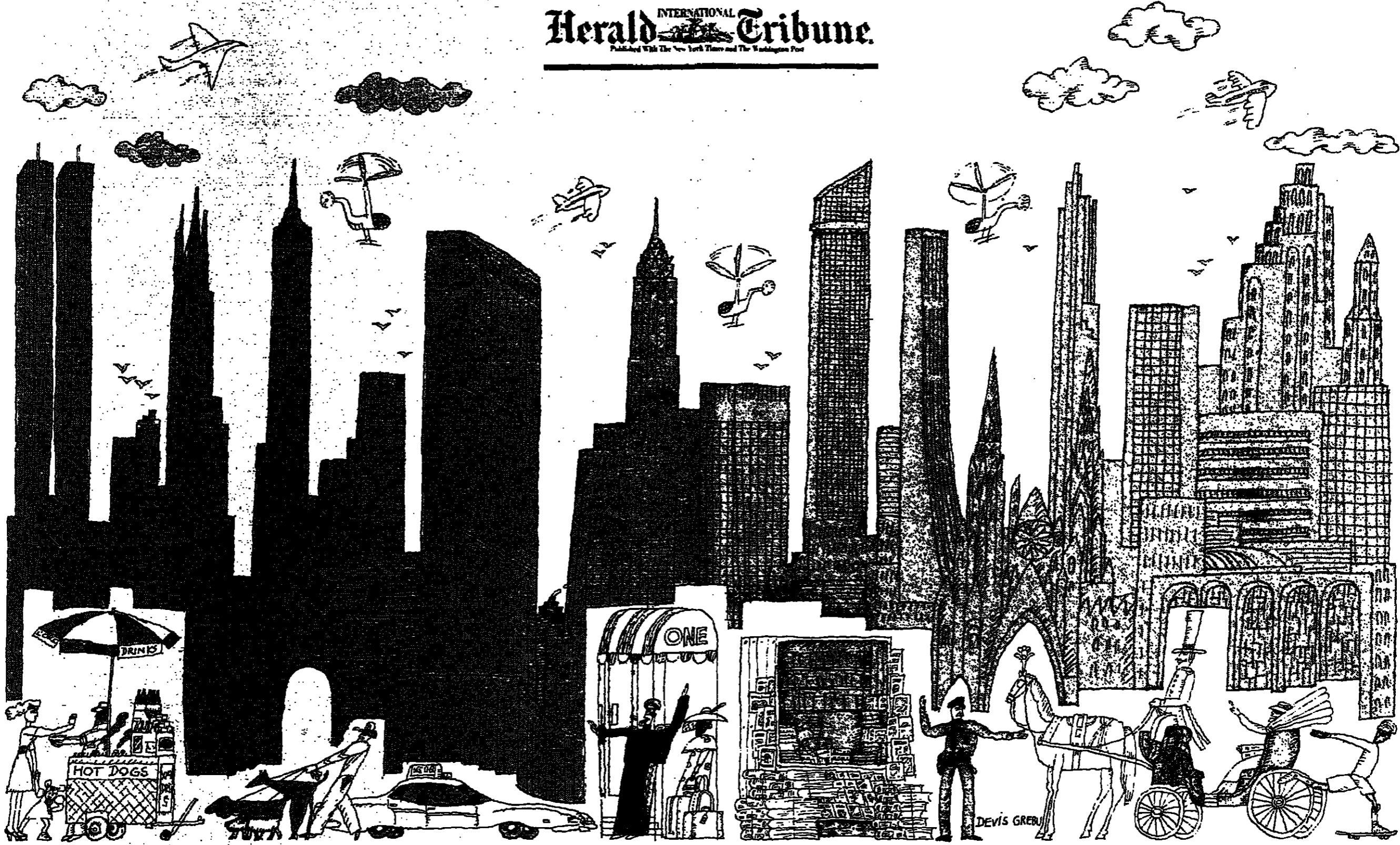
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September, 1985

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post



## NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A SPECIAL ARTS AND LEISURE REPORT

By Richard F. Shepard

HERE IS some evidence of hardening of the arteries, other than those already long choked with traffic, in an aging New York. In recent years, the people have started expressing affection for the town they have traditionally loved to hate.

Unlike local boosters in other towns, New Yorkers have never argued about the merits of their city. To the contrary, they have always been amused by out-of-townners who bugged about New York's problems or about a museum that could fit into the checkroom of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Nowadays, New Yorkers are more expressive publicly about the virtues of the place they call home. Perhaps it is indeed because of aging. At 360 years old, the city, founded by the Dutch in 1625 as New Amsterdam and later taken over by the first alien ethnic group to get out of hand, the English, is one of the oldest of American cities.

After all, Rembrandt was still painting in the Old Country when Gotham was yet a trading post; had he divided where the art market would be 300 years later, he might have visited the colony and dashed off a few pieces that possibly could have extracted even more sentimental dollars than his mother-country standards have.

The uncharacteristic effusion of local pride began about a decade ago, when the fiscal crisis indicated that New York was in big trouble. It had committed the gravest sin in a town devoted

to profit: New York had run out of money, faced bankruptcy and, who knows, might have been sold off to the Arabs or Japanese, who would take it home with them.

It touched off a wave of emotion worthy of a Porcia Rotary Club. People actually defended New York in the open and deplored the New York crime jokes that they themselves had spawned not long before.

A necessary fluff to self-esteem came in 1976, when New York became the focal point of the nation's Bicentennial celebration. It filled the harbor with tall ships and fleets of the world and the sky with pyrotechnics.

It was remembered by some that New York was the first capital of the new United States. The government packed up for Philadelphia a year later and was the first large industry to leave the city. Fortunately, it became the world capital less than two centuries later, when the United Nations replaced the slaughterhouse district on the East River.

This business of aging has been apparent in the current era as lots of things have been celebrating their centennials. The Metropolitan Opera and the Brooklyn Bridge have recently had big bashes in honor of their coming of age. Next July 4, New York will erupt in a grand spectacle to celebrate the 100th birthday of France's gift to the United States, the Statue of Liberty, now swathed in scaffolding as it is readied for the celebration.

Such is the growth of local patriotism that it has been rumored that native New Yorkers have been discovered among the boatloads of tourists

bound for the statue's little island in the bay. In the old days, the generality of New Yorkers, unless taken there by duress, rarely visited the treasures that lured visitors from all points of the compass. Museums and statues were always there, it was reasoned, and there was no rush to go to them.

This was curious because New Yorkers rush in everything else they do. Nowadays, when young New Yorkers, including those who come from out of town to live here and use the city better than the natives do, go to museums and

Unless you are a bicyclist, bicycles rank high on the hate list of New Yorkers who work in Midtown. Cars may be damned and some of the neatest, most hair-raising torador passes are those made by a New York pedestrian who risks himself on the horns of taxis (drivers from New Jersey and those with M.D. plates command more caution because they are notoriously unpredictable bulls of the street).

But bicycles, unlicensed and with a sense of righteousness, skim through the streets heedless of any human barrier. One may be cautious

ships are forged. Singles stand in line at some Upper East Side movie houses not so much because they are eager to see the picture but more because they may meet someone with whom they can forge a relationship deeper than agreement on the art of cinema.

One of the most popular lines is the one that snakes around Father Duffy's statue in Times Square. Here, one waits to buy half-price tickets to Broadway shows. It is the most colorful place in the city to wait, a cultured queue entertained by street musicians and mimes against the world-famous backdrop of a flashy square.

It certainly beats waiting for buses or subways, which are distinctly unpopular pastimes. New Yorkers hate the transportation system as much as they depend upon it. Promises of improvement come more frequently than the trains. Buses move in packs, followed by a long hiatus. There is a suspicion that the Transit Authority has only taught the route to the driver of the first bus and that the others have to follow him or get lost.

New Yorkers love going to places where other people go. They flock to the parks and beaches to the point where one can see neither grass nor sand on a fine day (in winter, of a weekend, they even crowd ski slopes in nearby upstate resorts in a way that makes them look like rush-hour slides rather than a lonely Alpine sport in which the skier communes only with the crisp snow and the racing winds).

They are loath to visit alien turf within the city, outside of the downtown regions that are for general consumption. Bronxites rarely view

the beauties of Brooklyn; Brooklynites are unlikely to take in one of the great showpieces of the city, the Bronx Zoo. New Yorkers who do not live in Queens tend to turn their noses up at what is becoming one of the city's most cosmopolitan areas, what with its large Greek and Asian and South American quarters. Queens, to these others, is known mainly as home of the Mets baseball team, the two airports and the cemeteries in which they may finally desist from their constant rush through life.

New Yorkers rarely go home again. They are cosmopolitan, great world travelers, but they do not go back to the old neighborhoods where they grew up. Usually, this is because the old neighborhood is no longer there. It has been torn down to make way for housing projects or it has just worn down into an above-ground abandonment of the sort that archaeologists elsewhere spend years digging to unearth. Few New Yorkers have ever grown old in the same New York that they grew up in.

The new surge of civic concern has given the preservationists leverage but, along with the indestructible New York accent, architectural self-destruction is our oldest tradition, in keeping with the profit incentive that started when Peter Minuit, of the Dutch West India Company, bought Manhattan from the Indians for \$24. It was a real steal but only later did it come out that these particular Indians were not from Manhattan. For a city that changes its face every few decades, history is constantly re-lived in New York.

### As their city ages, New Yorkers discover civic pride for the city they loved to hate.

on sightseeing ventures, you can see them rushing through at what is a New York pace.

The itch to rush ahead is reflected in New York traffic. The city has an extensive network of pedestrian traffic signs that flash, according to need, "Walk" or "Don't Walk." Notice that there is nothing that says "Stop" and nobody does. "Don't Walk" when it is flashing to warn that the light is going to change, translates as "Run" and everyone does, to get across before the iron curtain of vehicles intervenes. There is a law on the books, somewhere, that prohibits crossing when "Don't Walk" appears, but who ever received a ticket for violation must be well on in years by now.

about cars and still be bowled over by a speeding bicycle racing the wrong way down a one-way street.

For all the instinct to rush, New Yorkers do a lot of waiting. There are lines all over the place, usually not for necessities, as in some other economies, but for the good things in life. People wait for seats in restaurants. A restaurant where you don't have to wait is probably not worth sitting down in. At the Second Avenue Deli, on the Lower East Side, the management often passes out noshes of chopped liver and other delicacies to line-standers.

Line-standing is a social institution, a linear forum where ideas are exchanged, where friend-

## Gazing in the Metropolitan

By Souren Melikian

THE METROPOLITAN Museum of Art in New York is one of the most heavily attended museums in the world. On any given day, there is a dense crowd respectfully gazing at Rembrandt's "Aristotle contemplating the Bust of Homer" or wandering about its superb collection of French Impressionists. But few set eyes on the masterpiece in New York of the Roman Imperial period — the flat, curving silver handle to a large dish, now lost. It is so small, at 36.5 centimeters (14.2 inches), that one just passes by, without taking it in.

Moreover, the details that make up its beauty are minute. The handle is, in effect, a miniature scene in bas-relief. Indeed, it gives some idea of what 2d-century bow painting must have looked like in whichever part of the world it was executed.

Although the handle is labeled "Roman," it is likely to have been produced farther East than Italy or Romanized Greece. The hunting scene displays a feel for symmetry that is more Eastern than Western. A tree rising at the center separates a hunter, spear in hand, on his rearing horse at right, from another hunter at left. His bust emerges behind a scalloped line of stylized rocks, a convention more suggestive of Iran than Rome. An antelope in the foreground might once have been running in the deserts of Arabia or Central Asia, but hardly in the Italian countryside.

Details of equipment point to the Middle East again, particularly the rectangular saddle cloth. So does the gilding technique. And while the music is Greek, the soft leather boots tapering to a point are in the fashion favored by the Iranian nomads, including Scythians. As the eye keeps traveling over the details, some of them barely perceptible, such as the flowers incised and drilled in the foreground, it marvels at the subtlety and wonders about the historical riddle. Parthian Iran? Hellenistic Crimea? Probably the former.

By coincidence, the Metropolitan Museum of Art acquired another handle of the same type

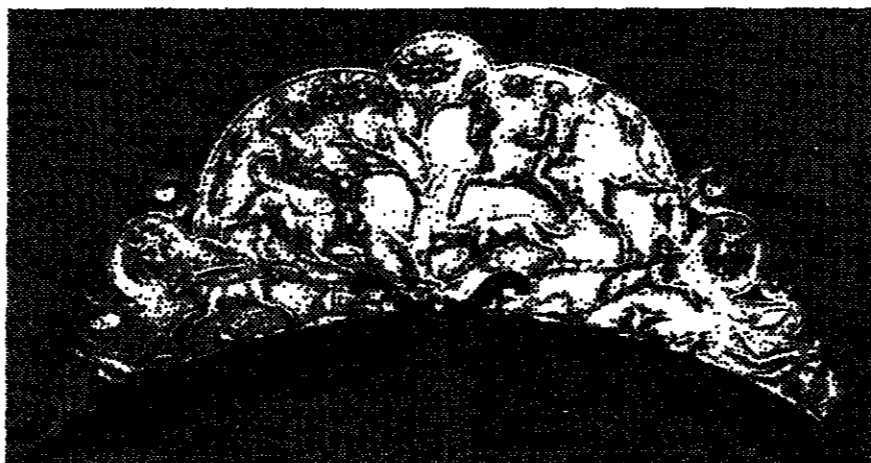
from an Iranian dealer in 1954 and also called it "Roman." While the 1954 piece is more Hellenistic in appearance, there, too, details betray the Eastern interpretation.

Unless the visitor is alerted to such objects, it is easy to miss them, like most silver from the Ancient World. Even in the museum's beautiful display of so-called "Greek and Roman silver," completed this year, they tend to disappear in the general glitter. Fortunately, the Metropolitan supplies the indispensable tool that poorer institutions cannot afford, a richly illustrated booklet by the chairman of the department, the eminent Hellenist, Dietrich von Bothmer.

For \$4.75, the newcomer can train his eye to observe detail. Only then should he set out to admire the balance of the Cycladic bowls of the 3d millennium B.C., ponder over the unique 7th-century B.C. bowl from Cyprus with its mixture of Assyrian and Egyptian influence, or gaze at one of the most beautiful Hellenistic pieces I know, an openwork frame in silver gilt encircling the plain bronze disc of a mirror done in the 4th or 3d century B.C.

Once in a while, one finds oneself wondering about authenticity. A silver gilt phial with Persian kings precariously perched on eagle heads is odd. But doubting is a necessary exercise in art. One starts going from one piece to a related piece in an effort to try and find out where the truth lies, comparing outlines, surface details, balance, pondering over the relation of design to shape. In short, one learns to find the key to the inner logic of art.

At this point, the visitor to the Metropolitan is in the appropriate frame of mind to leave "Greek and Roman" silver to walk up to the first floor, where the display of Near Eastern art from Iran is one of the most splendid in the world. A bronze vase of the 8th or 7th century B.C., with animals in bas-relief walking around as if on the walls of some miniature monument of bronze, leaves far behind any object of that period and area, in any museum. The bottom is missing and yet the perfection of shape drawn in a single curve up to the neck is still striking. For such a piece, the museum deserves repeated visits — as many and as long as for any of its Dutch Masters.



Silver handle of a Roman dish, second century A.D.

## Bagels: Stick to the Plain

By Jeff Jarvis

YOU CAN judge a land by what it does to flour: France makes it into croissants, Italy into pasta. New York makes it into bagels, crusty and dense life-preservers of dough so heavy they would sink in liquid lead. Like New York, they are an acquired taste. And like New York, they are a daunting experience.

The best bagel is a fresh bagel, which can be bought from bakeries specializing in nothing but bagels all over the city. Trendier bagelries offer sesame, onion, raisin, rye or pumpernickel varieties, but stick to plain.

The hard part is figuring out the bagel's age by any means short of carbon dating. Even fresh from the oven, they are never soft. The only way to know whether a bagel is badly made or aged is if it is dry inside.

Which brings us to the first lesson in bagel-eating: Cut it in half. Hold the bagel in

one hand and a knife in the other; stab at the edge of the bagel until you penetrate, then push until you see the blade in the center and start sawing.

You can toast the bagel — very lightly, not even enough for it to turn color, only enough to warm it. It is said that some people butter bagels; they must be outsiders. Kids, being kids, like peanut butter on their bagels. But the bagel was born for cream cheese, an odd American dairy product that resembles nothing but could be described as brie with no character or butter from albino cows.

For a festival of odors, try lox (a simple name for smoked salmon) and onions atop the creamed cheese. Or try something very New York: whitefish salad.

Finally, eat. Your jaws will get as much exercise eating the bagel as your biceps did cutting it. A good bagel is thick and chewy and it rests in your stomach like premeditated cement. It is not a subtle or sublime pleasure; nothing about New York is. But it is a pleasure indeed.

## American Food Is In

'Cooking, the most conservative of the arts, is the last to become totally American.'

By Irene Sax

I ADORE American food," said a French banker with a reputation for knowing his way around New York. "There's Lutece, There's Le Cyprien. And, of course, there's Chinatown." Until recently, European visitors to New York thought they had to go to expensive French restaurants or tacky ethnic cafes if they wanted to eat well.

But for the past year, New Yorkers have been having a love affair with their own American cuisine. In New York, it is now "in" to be American, and several of the city's most popular restaurants are those that serve American food.

But what is American food? asked a puzzled visitor. The late James Beard, widely considered the father of the New American Cooking, said that American food was "what our mother cooked at home." According to Barbara Kafka, restaurant consultant and longtime associate of Beard, "Jim meant that literally. American cooking was what you ate at home. When you went out, you ate French, Italian or Chinese food. Except in New Orleans, which thinks of itself as French, there was no distinct American restaurant cuisine."

But that has changed in the past few years. And there is now an American haute cuisine. It has something to do with the availability of quality produce — Wisconsin wild mushrooms, Florida Keys limes and Peconic Bay scallops — and the improvement in American wines. It has more, probably, to do with the new chauvinism, the patriotism that the world saw at the 1984 Olympics. And it is, according to Miss Kafka, simply an idea whose time has come.

"Once we thought we could buy European culture," she said. "During the past 50 years, we developed our own painting, literature, dance. Cooking, the most conservative of the arts, is the last to become totally American."

Most experts say there is no "totally American" style, but a collection of regional cuisines

created by immigrants with different culinary traditions. The new chefs have reconciled these different regional cuisines and combined them with classic techniques and the best native produce to create the New American Cooking.

Here are four new restaurants and two older ones where you will eat very well, American-style.

• Hubert's is spare and serious. Nothing in the drab environment prepares you for the creativity of chef-owner Len Allison's cooking. He started 10 years ago in Brooklyn with reinterpretations of American classics. Now Mr. Allison is in Lower Manhattan, and his cooking has become more ethnic, more daring: raw Hawaiian tuna with a ginger marinade. Long Island duck sausage with red cabbage, pigroque stuffed with shellfish in a watercress sauce. For the past few years every risk Mr. Allison has taken, every idea he has tried, has worked. (102 East 22nd Street, (212) 673-3711, \$45 prix fixe).

• When An American Place's chef-owner, Larry Forgione, trained at The Connaught in London, his fellow students made fun of American food. Now, many Europeans come to his tiny elegant restaurant and Mr. Forgione is conceded to be one of the best chefs in the city. His menu starts with native ingredients — fresh wild mallard duck from Long Island, Willapa Bay knife-and-fork oysters (named for their size) — combined in classic preparations. The wine list is all American, mainly California, with some vintages from the '50s. (969 Lexington Avenue, (212) 517-7600, \$57 prix fixe).

• To New Yorkers, Jams looks like California, with its open grill and red tile floor, but to its owner, Melvin Waxman, it is "the best of America," serving seasonal, regional foods with an emphasis on grilling. The strength of the restaurant is in the grilled dishes such as swordfish in a sauce of shallots and orange, or chicken thighs stuffed with American blue cheese served on sautéed wild greens. The cooking here is simple but innovative, and the clientele is very

(Continued on Page 14)

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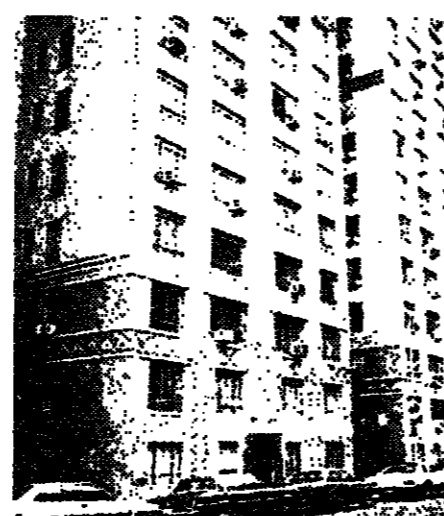
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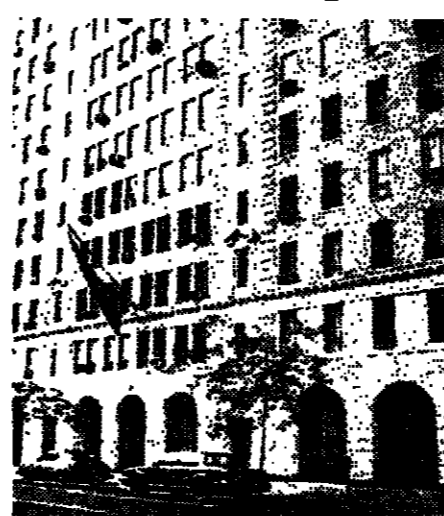
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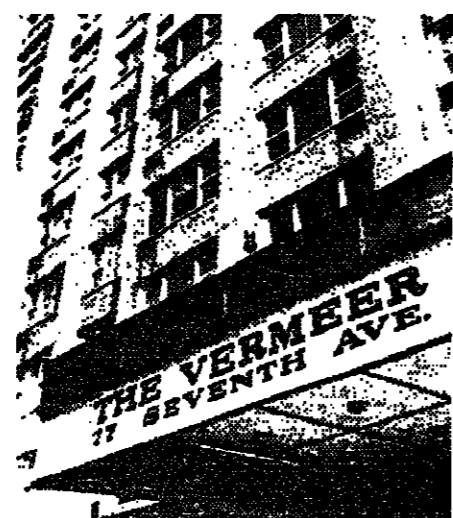
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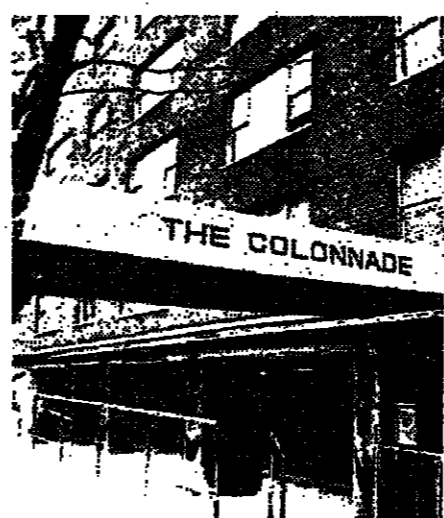
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## Broadway: Much Ado About Money

By Mel Gussow

**O**N BROADWAY, the trouble naturally begins with money. Production costs have skyrocketed and ticket prices have become astronomical. As a result, producers are increasingly timid about what they choose to bring to Broadway and theatergoers want to be sure of value for their \$45.

Before coming to Broadway, a show is tried and tested in one of several places, such as London, an American regional theater or Off Broadway, or it must have a built-in box office insurance, as provided by a star, name director or playwright.

Musicals have to be more spectacular, plays have to be more dramatic and revivals have to be all-star. New plays by America's most talented young writers, such as Lanford Wilson, David Rabe and David Mamet, have to prove their popularity as well as their merit before they arrive on Broadway.

Valuable work still does appear in the main marketplace, but in most cases only after long nurturing. Among the best of last season, August Wilson's "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom" began at the Yale Repertory Theater in New Haven, Connecticut, William Hoffman's "As Is" at the Circle Repertory Company and the musical "Big River" at the American Repertory Theater in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

At the moment, most of the interesting prospects for Broadway are revivals: Rosemary Harris in "Hay Fever," Jeanne Moreau in "The Night of the Iguana," Jack Lemmon in "Long Day's Journey Into Night" (Jason Robards' return in "The Iceman Cometh" has already settled into what looks like a long run).

Years ago, playwrights had to make their reputations on Broadway. Now, careers can be made and sustained away from Broadway.

Sam Shepard is the outstanding example. He is one of America's most original and prolific playwrights, yet his work has never been produced on Broadway. There is always at least one of his plays, new or old, on in New York.



"A Chorus Line," above, and Jason Robards in "The Iceman Cometh," below.

currently, there are three, with his new play, "A Lie of the Mind," about to open Off Broadway. Under the author's direction, the production co-stars Geraldine Page, Amanda Plummer and Harvey Keitel.

The fact is that theatergoing in New York suffers from a fragmented personality. There are those people who continue to go to Broadway, but only to see the few major hits. Other theatergoers who attend with a greater frequency line up at the Times Square ticket center to purchase half-price seats on the day of performance.

Then there are those who regularly go Off Broadway or Off Off Broadway. Even as Broadway's luster has dimmed, subscriptions are increasing at New York's institutional theaters. New York's pre-eminent theatrical organization is the New York Shakespeare Festival, created and directed by Joseph Papp. At the Off Broadway Public Theater, Mr. Papp presents new plays and, sometimes, new playwrights.

"A Chorus Line" began its journey into perpetuity in a series of workshops at the Public and since then, in this theater and elsewhere, people have been trying to emulate that route to success. Where once a musical would be tried out in Boston or New Haven, now it is workshopped in New York. This year's Shakespeare Festival entry in the "Chorus Line" sweepstakes is a musical version of Charles Dickens' unfinished "Mystery of Edwin Drood," which has already tested its wings at the festival's summer theater in Central Park.

One great question mark in New York theater is Lincoln Center, the home of the city's major opera and dance companies as well as the New

York Philharmonic, but only periodically a place for theater. Gregory Mosher, former artistic director of the Goodman Theater in Chicago and now at the Lincoln Center, has promised an opening season in the small Mitzi Newhouse theater.

Attentive theatergoers subscribe to such Off Broadway theaters as the Circle Repertory Company, the home of Lanford Wilson (he begins the Circle season with "Talley & Son," a revised play in his series about the Talley family). Playwrights Horizon stresses the comedic. Upcoming at Playwrights Horizon are new plays by A.R. Gurney Jr., Wendy Wasserstein and Ted Tally.

An eclectic diet awaits one at the Manhattan Theater Club, a company whose past successes include Beth Henley's "Crimes of the Heart" and the musical "Ain't Misbehavin'." The WPA focuses on new American plays and, occasionally, musicals.

New plays are also presented at the Ensemble Studio Theater, featuring an annual spring marathon festival of one-act works. Among the prize graduates is Christopher Durang's "Sister Mary Ignatius Explains It All for You." Should a play be overlooked, the enterprising Second Stage lives up to its name and gives work another life. Charles Ludlam is the inspiration behind the Ridiculous Theatrical Company, lampooning the cultural heritage in a cycle of send-ups that included the recent, delirious "Irma Vep." The City Stage Company and the Roundabout do classics, the first specializing in weighty epics such as Ibsen's "Brand," the second in popular plays from the recent past, occasionally with name actors.



Martha Swabe

## Variety Is the Keynote of the Opera Scene

By Tim Page

**O**PERA, in all its guises, thrives in Manhattan. One may opt for stars and spectacle at the Metropolitan Opera, where, in addition to the visible cast, chorists, orchestra members and conductor, nearly 100 carpenters, electricians and lighting experts will be busy backstage, preparing for the rise of the golden curtain.

Or, only a mile or two away, it is possible to experience the first production of a worthy, aspiring troupe. The sets may be cardboard, the orchestra replaced by a piano and the voices culled from the local music schools. But the smaller companies offer the opportunity to hear some unusual material: a forgotten and beautiful opera by Johann Christian Bach, an early work by Verdi or a modern work by a local composer, productions that a larger troupe would be unlikely to stage.

Financial considerations will have something to do with the selection of an opera. A ticket to the Met may cost as much as \$75, while top price at the smaller houses is usually \$10 or \$15.

Still, there is a happy compromise for those who want to visit the Met, but chafe at the price: The company puts standing room on sale at 10 each Saturday morning for all performances through the following Friday night. Standing room in the orchestra will cost \$8, and only \$5 in the family circle.

There is a limit of one ticket a person per performance, so if you want to bring a friend, he or she will have to stand in line with you, and all tickets to very popular productions, such as the recent "Tosca" with Luciano Pavarotti and Montserrat Caballé, are gone one hour after they go on sale.

Whether you sit in the dress circle or up in the rafters, the Metropolitan should be visited. It has probably the best orchestra in New York,

the singing is still, for the most part, the finest in the city and many of the productions are stunning. Still, some complain that the Metropolitan no longer attracts the most important singers. For example, Mr. Pavarotti's performances have grown increasingly rare ("I sang a great deal in America for many years," he said recently. "Europe used to complain.") Other stellar vocalists such as Joan Sutherland, Marilyn Horne and the great Finnish baritone Jorma Hynninen, make all too infrequent appearances on the Metropolitan stage.

To a large degree, this is because the Metropolitan casts its performances several years in advance. "We have to be more flexible than other houses because we produce so many operas night after night," James Levine, the Met's music director, chief conductor and, as of 1986, artistic director, said in a recent interview.

"There are two other philosophies we could work with. Some companies do shorter seasons so that each opera is an isolated event. That saves the problem of having to have two casts. Still other companies intersperse ballets between opera nights, so that there is not the same pressure."

The New York City Opera should be another important stop for any serious opera buff. Now under the direction of Beverly Sills, the City Opera is an established institution that has dared to be creative in its programming, casting and staging. In 1984, it presented the first New York performance of Philip Glass's opera "Akhnaten," and it was the first opera house to stage Stephen Sondheim's gruesome masterpiece, "Sweeney Todd."

Many important singers, such as Plácido Domingo, Sherrill Milnes, Carol Vaness and Miss Sills, began their careers at the City Opera and the productions, while less grand than those at the Met, are not necessarily less creative.

Right now, the City Opera is going through the most difficult crisis in its 40-year history. A

warehouse fire Sept. 2 in Passaic, New Jersey, destroyed millions of dollars worth of costumes; only those in use this season survived. A fund-raising campaign has been established, and it is to be hoped that the company will soon regain its balance.

The most creative of the smaller troupes is the Bel Canto Opera, which does three or four productions a year in a local high school.

Past successes have included Johann Christian Bach's "Temistocle," Franz Lehár's "Giuditta," and Rutland Boughton's "The Immortal Hour." Their productions are accompanied by small orchestras, and the singing is usually skillful.

Too many of the smaller opera groups concentrate on familiar material. Still, if the work being performed appeals, it might be worth a visitor's while to investigate performances by the Opera Ensemble of New York, After Dinner Opera, Opera Stage, the Chamber Opera Theater of Manhattan, At the Vineyard and the Amato Opera. For zarzuela, a distinctive form of Latin opera, check out Repertorio Español.

Golden Fleece, Limited: the Composer's Chamber Theater offers a special service. In the past decade, it has put on more than 150 works, many of them New York premieres, by living composers.

Gilbert and Sullivan aficionados will be glad to know that three companies regularly perform the Savoy operas. The Village Light Opera Group's approach is rather too cute for some tastes, while Light Opera of Manhattan has recently undergone drastic changes brought about by the expiration of its lease and the death of its founder. But the New York Gilbert and Sullivan Players are in good health, producing two or three works a year, sometimes featuring the splendid comedian John Reed, late of the lamented D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in London.

## East Village Art Grows Up

By Jeffrey Deitch

**H**AS THE FUN gone from the East Village? The unexpected closing of the Fun Gallery, the first and most celebrated of the East Village's 40 or more vanguard art galleries, has caused considerable comment.

Faced with an increased rent of \$3,000 a month for its collapsing, unheated 10th Street storefront, the four-year-old gallery did not reopen this fall.

"The art galleries here are moving toward a more standard presentation, and that just doesn't interest me," said Patti Astor, the Fun Gallery's co-director, in explaining her decision to close.

The Fun Gallery was aptly named. Its presentation of the newest art was anything but standard, and the gallery's openings were unlike anything seen before. Teen-age graffiti writers or radio-bearing youths from the nearby housing projects rocked to the beat of the latest rap music along with Park Avenue matrons and art world celebrities.

In attracting a racially integrated constituency and forging a style that merged the language of the New York streets, the television culture of the suburbs and heritage of abstract expressionism, the Fun Gallery created something fresh.

Things are changing in the East Village as the extraordinary publicity that the art scene receives drives up property values and attracts more and more galleries to compete for artists and collectors. Exhibition spaces that started as casual open studios are having to learn to become professional galleries in order to keep their operations going. Some of the original East Village art promoters, such as Gracie Mansion, have made the transition with remarkable assurance.

Miss Mansion, who more than anyone else personifies the spirit of the East Village, started out as more of a party hostess than an entrepreneur. Now she runs an operation that rivals any of the large SoHo galleries in its professionalism.

"It's no longer amateur hour," commented Herbert Schorr, an IBM executive who, with his wife, Lenore, is one of the most astute collectors of the new art.

Many East Village artists lament the increasingly commercial orientation of the more ambitious galleries, but the interesting result of this new professionalism is that successful artists are continuing to show in the East Village rather than trying to "graduate" to SoHo or 57th Street. Rodney Alan Greenblatt, a Gracie Mansion artist who has received acclaim for his deceptively naive painted sculpture, is one of several East Village artists who have turned down lucrative offers to show with established 57th Street galleries.

"The East Village gets an amazing amount of attention," he said, "and there's an energy that sweeps you up. For a young artist, it's the center of the universe."

Plenty of the original East Village spirit has remained at Miss Mansion's professionalized her gallery. The fake zebra-skin floor and the oddly angled peach and turquoise walls of her office preserve the funky '60s revival flavor that partially characterized the gallery's direction.

The changes in the East Village are not only economic, however, they are aesthetic as well. A slightly younger generation of dealers, such as Pat Hearn and Massimo Audello, has established a new style that is far removed from the funky eclecticism of Miss Mansion. There is nothing at all bohemian about Miss Hearn's ambitious new East Village gallery. The exhibition space that she has just finished renovating on 9th Street near Avenue D is as pristine and elegant as anything in SoHo.

The East Village is clearly in a new phase. It has moved well beyond the phenomenon of an amusing art playground that one would visit just to enjoy the atmosphere. It is now one of the most important places in the world for serious viewing of the best new art. Things are not becoming too serious, however. The young art dealers may be dressing better and keeping more regular hours, but they are still having fun.

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## A SPECIAL REPORT ON NEW YORK

## Women and Children Last . . .

By Linda Blandford

THE NEWS OF the sighting of the Titanic has had an enormous impact on New Yorkers. In part, this is a rare occasion on which the theory of progress still stands up to examination. Scientific advance, man's curiosity and endeavor, grit and determination: How thrilling all that is to the man on the creaking and rickety M104 bus, jumping and jolting over the potholes of Broadway, longing to believe that all Manhattan's restless energy might have a purpose to it, beyond that is, the mere acquisition of leather luggage and whatever Lauren, Armani or Blass should correctly be packed within it.

New York, New York: The city where most men would rather own Mark Cross than be Mark Twain.

There is, though, another fascination to the story of the Titanic. Watch the eyes of those reading yet another account of those terrifying hours in the columns of the morning paper. Time and again the guilty eyes shift and then are drawn back. It is all that stuff about the survivors in the lifeboats that mesmerizes: 705, was it? Mainly women and children? And there is

the rub. What valiant heroes once walked here? Imagine the notion of the men of yore, aristocrats from the men's clubs of Manhattan, the rich and privileged, standing on the decks, waving a last, brave farewell to those weaker souls disappearing into the black, treacherous night. And as the men on the M4 up Fifth Avenue mull over this distressing thought, their eyes drift, all unseeing, over the crippled, aging mass striding in buddies before them, clutching bags, strollers, babies. The idea comes back again and again: What chump would sacrifice himself for women and children first?

On the early morning bus up Madison, crawling toward the gilded square of private schools, tucked into the early East Nineties, the schoolboys and girls chatter in a crowd. There is a great bustle of confident voices, tartan-checked uniforms, tweed jackets, High Sierra junior backpacks, navy gymslips, lace-up Oxford, button-down haircuts, heavy metal orthodontics.

And in the dense silence between them stand the office cleaners, coming home after long nights, riding way up higher into El Barrio and Harlem. Legs and ankles are swollen, faces heavy with fatigue; bad backs, poor circulation,

high blood pressure — the legacy of work and struggle.

What do they teach these princes in their \$3,000-a-year schools that so few stand to offer their seat? There is, all too often, a sense that in this huge, hard and uncaring city, many take its island image literally. Each man, each family, each school, each network: each its own island. Let not thoughts of the who shops Weber Close-Out Stores sully my Saks Fifth Avenue charge card soul. ("Welcome gifts for our scholarship fund auction," reads a letter from one private school "include get-away vacations, limousine trips, video tape recorders . . .")

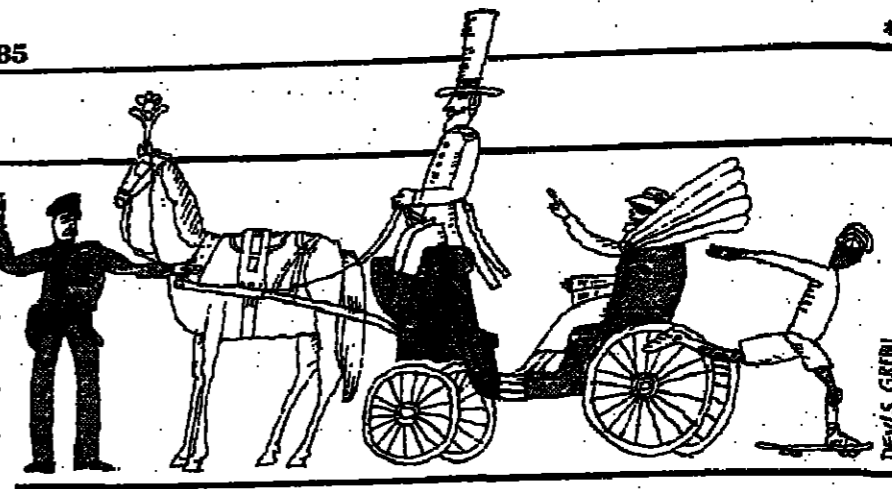
They who talk of Park Avenue, its wood-paneled libraries, crackling fireplaces, antique rugs with the family Labrador upon them, thickly swathed curtains and center-island kitchens, have not looked beyond to the other Park Avenue. A street or so away, just past 97th Street, where the subway runs into the open, that other Park Avenue starts: broken windows, seedy buildings, menace, dirt, shabbiness, anger and sadness. Who do we mean, then, when we talk of New Yorkers?

On those mean days, too hot, too cold, full of jabbing voices, bony elbows, waiters slopping

coffee, surly drivers hooting not in a flare of temper but in slow-burning spite — on those awful New York days, it is a cruel place to be. Shut into buildings, venturing into the open air only to cough, splutter and threaten, quarrelsome, twitchy, driven, rushing around fiercely for the sake of a moment itself — what an unattractive picture of ourselves we New Yorkers present to outsiders.

It is as if we wish to make true everything they say about us on the Coast (the other coast — and is there anything in between?) And that, of course, is part of us, too. Is there such a thing as a smug New Yorker, suburban-leaf-bouffant-in-the-backyard smug? Probably not. Too many dreams, too many broken lives, too many other realities here for that. In New York, it is hard not to know.

But catch the city unawares one morning, in the crisp, first snow, say, shovels clanging on the sidewalk in the early dawn, or after a heavy thunderstorm when the dazzling sunshine reminds us that this is, after all, a seaport. The winds blow up from the East or Hudson rivers, the seagulls call, all is well, again. And in the first moments after the calm, New Yorkers creep out of doorways and apartment buildings



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sniffing the air. With gladness and thankfulness in their hearts, they are drawn together in a bond, in giving and spirit, albeit expressed in that gruff Manhattan way: "Showyadoin'?"

There is a heart to New York, a huge, loving, bawling and fierce one. It is not by chance that there is also an extraordinary geographical heart to this overbuilt, concrete island — the vast green reaches of Central Park, where the red-billed gulls spotters tell of hawks spiraling, of kingfishers and cranes darting into lazy pools hidden beneath rich, overhanging willows.

Here on a damp, hot summer's day, the cheering softball fans swirl beer and layer mustard pickles onto their hot dogs, wondering if the Alpha Delis will blister Dan's Demons, as the salsa sways on. Around the baseball diamonds,

there is all the paraphernalia of a thousand backyards: barbecues, tables, grandfathers sleeping, babies crawling, children laughing. Glimpses of Central Park, on summer Sunday afternoons, when the dancers join into chains and circles beneath the statue of a long-dead Polish king, while Greek music splitters on a big black recorder; on frosty New Year mornings, when boys scamper up and down snow-drift hills with their toboggans, while skiers earnestly set out around the frozen lake; late at night, as runners salute one another knowingly along the still and deadly paths.

All the myriad images of New Yorkers are true: hard and gentle, noisy and inward, full of contradictions and tantrums. And always, always full of life and energy.

## Hotels: The Best Surprises of All

By Amy Virshup

WHEN IN New York, you can stay at one of the enormous outposts of an international chain, and, as one of them promises in its ads, you will get "no surprises." But for those who do not require conference rooms or other business facilities, there are some interesting alternatives. Here are four of New York's smaller hotels, ranging from just four units to 160.

• Morgans, at 237 Madison Avenue between 37th and 38th Streets, owned by Steve Rubell and Ian Schrager of Studio 54 fame, is probably New York's hippest place to stay. The partners spent 14 months redoing the former Executive Hotel and they have made it as unhotel-like as possible.

In the 154 rooms, which include 22 suites, six "loft" suites and one three-bedroom penthouse suite, there are low queen-size beds topped with duvet covers in men's shirt fabrics; the headboards are covered in the same materials and the chairs wear gray flannel suits. The rooms have been designed to resemble Pullman compartments. Each room has cable television, a stereo cassette player and two phones, one in the bathroom. Room service is catered by Larry Forgione, who also runs Morgans restaurant. Doubles start at \$150, suites at \$250. (212) 686-0300. Telex: 288908.

• New York's Plaza Athénée, at 37 East 64th Street, has doormen in dark blue uniforms, brass buttons and white gloves, and its two-level lobby has floors of Portuguese marble, thick Irish carpets and murals by a California artist, Robert Walker, that resemble the Gobelin tapestry in the original Paris hotel.

But the New York version, owned by Trusthouse Forte and opened last year, is a small hotel with the emphasis on luxury and personal ser-

vise. Every inch of it is luxurious, from pale lilac hallways to the 160 rooms, including 34 suites.

Doubles start at \$220, suites from \$500 to \$1,500. (212) 734-9100. Telex: 6972900.

• If your idea of the perfect hotel is no hotel at all, then 1022 Lexington Avenue, at 73d Street and Lexington Avenue, is for you. 1022 has only four units, three suites and one studio, and nothing about this buff brownstone identifies it as a hotel. There is no lobby manager. Michael Hopkins will meet you at Jack's, the restaurant on the street level of this converted 1870s townhouse for check-in.

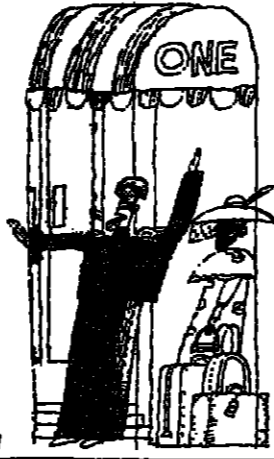
Owned by Edward Safdie, 1022 opened in 1983 to provide guests with a place to stay that is more apartment than hotel. Rooms rent by the month; single nights and weekends are available if there is a gap between long-term bookings. The rooms are decorated by Georgina Fairholme, who has done them in antiques, pale colors and lots of chintz.

There is maid service seven days a week and a jacuzzi in each bathtub.

The studio rents for \$3,800 a month or \$175 daily, the most expensive suite is \$6,750 a month or \$350 daily. (212) 697-1536.

• The Wyndham Hotel, at 42 West 58th Street, owned and managed by John and Suzanne Mados, is "an innkeeper's hotel." The style is Old World and personal, from the comfortable lobby with amply stuffed couches and chairs, to the manual elevators with operators who remember your floor. Many of the suites are large enough to call home. Many actors and actresses in for a Broadway run do just that.

Doubles start at \$95, suites at \$140. (212) 753-3500.



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## TV-Around-the-Clock

NEW YORK — With 700 hours of television programming a day available on New York's seven channels and cable stations, the odds dictate that some of it has to be good.

But when you watch American TV, it is schlock you want to see. And there is plenty. "Hunter" and "Hollywood Beat" and "The A-Team" are prime examples of vigilante video, Hollywood's crude attempt to cash in on Americans' fear of crime. On NBC's "Today" morning news and chat show, a weatherman named Willard is known to dress in drag. At 9 A.M. you can see "Donahue," a talk show about lesbian nuns, transsexual parents and male strippers.

Through the morning game shows and afternoon soap operas, if you are charitable, you will do what the Americans do: laugh. Then, at 5 P.M., you get two and a half hours of news. That sounds impressive but isn't; you can read The New York Times in half the time and come out better informed.

— JEFF JARVIS

## Shopping: Where Are the Real Kids?

By Nancy McKeon

GO TO MACY'S to see visitors from out of town ooh and aah over the wonders of the Collar. Take a trip to Bloomingdale's to watch wealthy New Yorkers still shop in Manhattan department stores, but when it comes to recreational shopping, the retailing giants are not where the action is.

Ten years ago, Bloomingdale's dubbed its youthful weekend shoppers Saturday's Generation. Saturday was the day devoted to browsing the crowded aisles at Third Avenue and 59th Street. Today, those crowds spend their Saturdays, and a lot of the rest of the week, in three different parts of a Manhattan that seems to get larger by the day.

First, the New Yorkers descended on SoHo. This former warehouse district south of Houston Street, bounded by Broadway on the east and Sixth Avenue on the west, began as a place for artists to live, in vast reclaimed manufacturing lofts. Fifteen years later, little remains of those pioneers, except that the retail shops left behind sell leading-edge fashions that attract an artsy crowd (real artists cannot afford the clothing sold in SoHo).

David Sheekwan's oversize knits (381 West Broadway) are giant palettes of color. Barone's cosmetics (414 West Broadway) turn the face into a canvas that can be shown comfortably only Downtown. Some of the stores themselves are artful. Dianne B. (426 West Broadway) is a tiny postmodern temple, all peach and pink columns and pediments. Artwear (456 West Broadway) is all granite and marble.

Evenings are the time to see Columbus Avenue at its liveliest. The revival of this street from 69th Street to 86th Street, and soon beyond, can

be credited with reviving the entire Upper West Side — and giving New York its first genuine strolling boulevard.

The fast fashion types buy their cotton shirts at Aca Joe (313 Columbus Avenue), fresh from Acapulco, their shoes at Kenneth Cole (353 Columbus) and their costume jewelry from Ylang-Ylang (324 Columbus). Competing with them are the yuppies, those lawyer and Wall Street clones who make more money than their landlords.

So where are the real kids? They are down on the stretch of Broadway that runs from 10th Street down to Houston Street, now called NoHo (north of Houston Street) and centered on Astor Place.

The clothing runs to the recycled. There is surplus at L. Buss (738 Broadway), treasures from the 1950s at the Antique Boutique (714 Broadway), truly basic basics (from undershirts dyed in a dozen colors to Memphis-style shirts to army-surplus jackets and pants at the Unique Clothing Warehouse (718 Broadway).

Just because these, the three hottest shopping areas in town, came together in an almost organic fashion, that does not mean that developers think New York can live without them. Donald Trump decided that what the city needed was a very tony, high-priced shopping mall, centered on an atrium that would sit, just by chance, of course, below the million-dollar condominiums he would be selling. Trump Tower, at Fifth Avenue and 56th Street, lives up to its slick billing.

Nestled in among the European designers are the California styles of Lina Lee, who keeps taking over more and more shops with her spirited way of putting American and European fashions together. And there is Harry Winston's Petit Salon, with jewelry and accessories "starting at the price of a midsize automobile."

Another shopping fledgling just now enjoying first visits from a lot of New Yorkers (it opened in March) is Herald Center, across 34th Street from Macy's at Herald Square.

New Yorkers are still trying to figure out what happened to their beloved South Street Seaport. Once a sleepy little enclave at South and Fulton Streets, home to the museum that preserves New York's shipping heritage, South Street has become a Disneyland of shopping thanks to Rouse Corp. And now, in addition, to the shops on land, there is Pier 17, built out over the East River and filled with little boutiques.

For people who have not been to New York in a few years, the terrain will be completely different. Even New Yorkers returning from a week in the country are no longer surprised to see that their favorite shop has disappeared or has opened a branch around the corner from their apartment house. It will not be long before New Yorkers as well as visitors from abroad retreat to the giant department stores for the calm that comes from recognizing the landscape.

## CONTRIBUTORS

LINDA BLANDFORD, a British journalist, writes for The Guardian newspaper.

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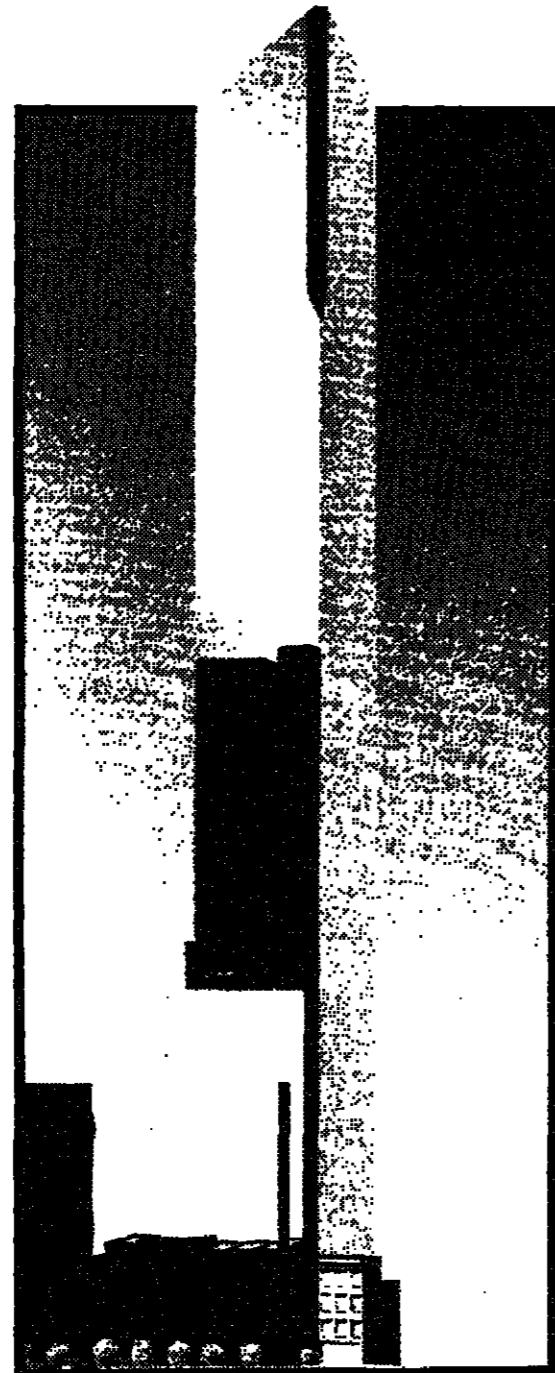
TIM PAGE writes about music for The New York Times and is the host of a daily program on New York's WNYC FM radio.

IRENE SAX writes about food for Newsday, New York Magazine and Food and Wine. She is the author of "Cook's Marketplace New York" (101 Productions, 1984), a guide to shopping for food in New York.

RICHARD F. SHEPARD is a New York Times journalist specializing in cultural events. He is the author of "Going Out In New York."

AMY VIRSHUP is an assistant editor at New York Magazine.

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\*The building, 716 feet tall, has 66 construction floors, equivalent in height to a 78-story building.

## American Food Is In

(Continued From Page 11)

trendy. (154 East 79th Street, (212) 772-6800, \$45-\$55.)

• Not only does Carolina serve good food, it is considered the best, no, the only, place to eat in the Theater District. So book your table for 8:30 P.M., when the pre-theater crowd has gone, the after-theater crowd has not arrived and you have time for a leisurely meal of Southern regional cooking with New York pizzazz. The cooking is less ambitious than at other restaurants, but it is very satisfying and the desserts are bliss for those who like traditional fruit cobblers, layer cakes, bread puddings and short-cakes. (355 West 46th Street, (212) 245-0058; \$30.)

• The Coach House's host, Leon Leonides, is disdainful of the innovations of the New American cooks and prefers to stick to the straightforward foods of the early settlers. In his renovated Greenwich Village coach house, he serves a cross-section of regional American foods: corn



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sticks, Maryland crab, black bean soup, chicken pot pie, butter pecan ice cream and pecan pie. (110 Waverly Place, (212) 777-0303, \$45-\$55.)

• If you still believe the acme of American cooking is a perfectly grilled steak, take a cab over to Brooklyn to Peter Luger, a no-nonsense steak house that has been in this corner of the city since 1887. The waiters assume that you want the steak, and ask only if you want it for two, three or four. (178 Broadway, Brooklyn, (718) 387-7400, \$40.)

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Silver Bear Still Grows, But It May Be Mellowing

By JAMES STERNOLD  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — A week after the silver market hiccuped upward on news that the Hunt family of Texas had sold most of its hoard of the metal, the market has resumed its slump. It seems that those who proclaimed the silver bear dead after its reign of the past few years have not yet heard its final growl.  
Some traders were hailing the return of happier days on Oct. 3, when the spot silver price on the Commodity Exchange in New York, or Comex, jumped 5.5 percent following comments from a Hunt family spokesman that they had sold about 90 percent of their 59 million ounces of silver. But from that rise to \$6.385, silver has since slid back to its close on Friday of \$6.26, not a promising start for a bull rally.  
Nonetheless, some analysts have still found cause for optimism. They say that, while the silver market is unlikely to explode upward soon, several recent events, including the Hunt sales, have tilted the market's basic psychology more positively. They were quick to add that this might not show any results for several months but said that there was a slowly growing perception that at least there would be enough movement in the silver market to afford the nimble investor new opportunities.  
"The market may still move sideways, but what you can say now is the downside is limited," said John H. O'Connell, research manager at Refco Inc. in New York. "There's some sense of opportunity."  
"What the speculator needs is to see movement," said the head of a major precious-metals-trading operation. "The chances are better now that you'll have better volume and that extra bit of volatility that, over time, not right away, could make silver more interesting."

IN THE high-inflation environment of the late 1970s, the billionaire Hunt family engineered a nearly successful attempt to corner the silver market. They built a huge position, which helped push prices toward \$40 an ounce in 1980. But the Federal Reserve's anti-inflation policies and an exchange rule change were among the factors that, later in 1980, slammed the silver market down almost as fast as it had risen. It has not risen above \$15 since then, averaging \$8.14 an ounce last year and \$6.18 in the first half of 1985, according to the Silver Users Association.

The Hunts were left about as much silver as is used for industrial and commercial purposes in an entire year worth \$1 billion less than what they paid for it, punishing financing costs, and an agreement with the Fed that they would sell their holdings by about 1990. The family tried to hold out for a return to higher prices before selling. It now appears, though, that only by their getting out of the market could more bullish conditions return.

One of those improvements is simply psychological. Investors, especially speculators, had known that the Hunts needed to sell their silver sometime, and that was a depressant. "There was a legitimate concern that they might have to unload," said Bette Rappapoulos, a precious-metal strategist at Prudential-Bache Securities. "You didn't know when. It was an overhang."  
Analysts also said that economic factors could start to work in favor of silver. Inflation remains low — producer prices were reported on Friday to have actually fallen in September — but there is some feeling it has bottomed out, the analysts said.

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 5)

Fiat Still Seeks a Partner

Despite Failure Of Ford Talks

DETROIT — Gianni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat SpA, said Monday that despite his company's failure to agree on a joint venture with Ford Motor Co., Fiat was looking for similar arrangements with U.S. and other European automakers to try to win 25 percent of the European market.  
At a news conference before his speech to the Economic Club of Detroit, Mr. Agnelli mentioned Volkswagen and Citroen, a unit of Peugeot SA, as possible partners with Fiat.  
He said present talks with General Motors Corp. regarded production automation and not a joint venture to make cars.  
Mr. Agnelli noted that European production exceeded demand by 2.5 million cars a year and represented half the overproduction in the world.  
"I believe in Europe, if two companies get together and corner 25 percent of the market," he said, "that would make a very strong entity, an unbeatable entity."  
Fiat, second only to Volkswagen, has a 12.8-percent share of total West European car sales.  
Fiat and Ford, third in European sales with 11.7 percent, announced last week that they had broken off year-long talks on merging their European operations.  
The negotiations had covered a variety of possible combinations, from a joint company formed by Fiat and Ford of Europe Inc. to the joint production of automotive components.  
"Ford is a very proud company," Mr. Agnelli said. "Fiat is a very proud company. When you come to the question of control and evaluation, we thought it was best to call it off."

In his speech, Mr. Agnelli ruled out a Fiat partnership with any Japanese company in the near future. "Our industrial culture is different from our European civilization," he said.  
He warned Japanese automakers against seeking performance at all costs, but he also cautioned against "occasional fits of Japan-bashing."

The increase was at the upper end of the double-digit gains reported for the third quarter by several other large American banking companies.  
Banking companies have generally benefited from lower interest rates, which have reduced what it costs them to obtain lendable funds. They have not trimmed their own lending rates as rapidly.

Chase, which is the parent of the third largest U.S. bank, Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, said its net income for the three months ended Sept. 30 was \$149 million, or \$3.48 a share, compared with a profit of \$93 million, or \$1.70 a share, a year ago.

For the first nine months, Chase said its profit rose 44.8 percent to \$141 million, or \$2.99 a share, compared with \$286 million, or \$6.44 a share, a year earlier.  
The company said its gains in income from both interest- and non-interest-bearing activities more than offset an increase in nonperforming expenses in the quarter.

Its latest results were favorably affected by about \$8 million after taxes as a result of changes in New York tax laws.  
But by examining changes in the

With Sperry Unit, Ford to Make Hay  
Analysts Note Price, Good Product Fit

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Michigan — While Henry Ford, the founder of Ford Motor Co., was still alive, he made sure that his company kept "one foot in industry and the other in the soil." Last week, true to tradition, Ford planted its foot deeper into the soil by acquiring the New Holland farm equipment operation from Sperry Corp.

Ford said Thursday that it would pay \$330 million in cash for the division, and assume \$110 million in liabilities, a total price that analysts said was about 50 percent of the book value of the division. New Holland produces hay and harvesting equipment, including combines. The business will be joined with that of Ford Tractor, a maker of small and medium-sized tractors.

"The product lines and dealer organizations of the two businesses fit together extremely well," said Donald E. Petersen, the chairman of Ford. New Holland does not make tractors.

For Sperry, analysts said one side effect of the divestiture could be to make the company a more attractive acquisition candidate. Sperry has been occasionally rumored as a possible takeover target. Indeed, there were reports this summer that Ford was considering acquiring the entire company, after losing out to General Motors Corp. in the bidding for Hughes Aircraft.

But Ford executives said last week that their interest was in New Holland all along.  
Asked if selling the poorly performing division made Sperry a more attractive prize, Michael J. Gern, who follows the company for E.F. Hutton & Co., said, "Logic says the answer is yes."

Henry Ford got into the farm equipment business because, as a boy growing up on a farm in this once-rural community west of Detroit, he complained about the endless drudgery of farm work and built gadgets to ease the burden. When he became a world-famous industrialist, he continued his efforts to make farmers' lives easier by manufacturing cheap, durable tractors.

Ford is still the only major U.S. auto maker with its own line of tractors, although Ford's annual tractor sales of about \$1.3 billion are dwarfed by its automotive sales of nearly \$50 billion. The farm equipment market has been in a seemingly irreversible decline since the late 1970s, and Ford officials acknowledge that they have considered selling the tractor division.

Instead, they now have moved in the other direction, broadening the division's model lineup by picking up New Holland.  
Analysts reacted favorably to the transaction. "There are probably some savings to be made in distribution by consolidating dealers," said David

Major Players in the Farm Equipment Market

Ranking by 1984 sales, in billions of dollars.

Deere	\$3.505
Case/International	1.820
Massey-Ferguson	1.468
Ford	1.300
New Holland	0.715
Deutz/Allis	0.571

Tenneco, parent company of J. I. Case, purchased all the assets of International Harvester's American and European agricultural equipment operations in Feb. 1985 for \$260 million in cash and \$170 million of preferred stock. Revenue figures are estimates for the combined 1985 operations.

A division of Sperry, Ford has announced that it will buy New Holland for \$330 million and assume \$110 million in liabilities.  
The agricultural equipment division of Allis-Chalmers was purchased in March 1985 by a subsidiary of the West German company Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz for approximately \$130 million.

Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "It's an industry that is consolidating, and I suppose the market will turn eventually."

Ann C. Knight of Paine Webber Inc. said: "Ford had to do something about that line of its business, and the low price that they paid limits their downside risk. There are some opportunities here for the credit subsidiary as well. I expect Ford will make more money on financing and leasing farm equipment than manufacturing it."

The advantage for Sperry, analysts said, was that it got out of a business that had nothing to do with its current concentration on electronic systems and computers. Although New Holland had made an operating profit of as much as \$168.8 million on sales of just over \$1 billion in the year ending March 31, 1980, operating earnings in the most recent year had fallen to \$34 million on sales of \$715 million.

"The impact on Sperry is quite positive," said

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 5)

Daimler-Benz Reveals Plans To Buy AEG

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART, West Germany — Rapidly expanding Daimler-Benz AG on Monday announced plans to buy a majority stake in the AEG AG electronics maker, a move that would make Daimler the largest industrial concern in West Germany.

Best known for its Mercedes cars and trucks, Daimler this year has embarked on an aggressive diversification program. AEG AG is the third-largest West German electrical group.

The Daimler chairman, Werner Breitschwerdt, confirmed that the company already has purchased 24.9 percent of the AEG AG shares as one step in the acquisition program.

The acquisition of a majority stake in AEG AG will bring the automaker's annual sales to nearly 60 billion Deutsche marks (\$33 billion) and will increase its work force to 295,000, Mr. Breitschwerdt said.

AEG AG is recovering from near collapse in 1982, when it filed for insolvency protection under West German bankruptcy laws. In September 1984, however, AEG AG successfully completed its 18-month court-directed debt settlement.

Mr. Breitschwerdt said the takeover will be accomplished in two steps.  
In the first, Daimler acquired all shares offered in a recent AEG AG capital increase, totaling about 250 million DM and giving the Stuttgart automaker a 24.9-percent stake in AEG AG.

Under West German law, an acquisition of 25 percent or more of a company requires approval of the Federal Cartel Office.  
The second step involves a direct offer to AEG AG's current shareholders of 170 DM for every 50-DM par-valued share, Mr. Breitschwerdt said.

While the 170-DM bid is about

20 percent above the average price for an AEG AG share over the past three months on the open market, rumors of a possible takeover have pushed the stock higher in recent weeks.

Before trading in AEG AG stock was suspended on West Germany's eight stock exchanges Friday, the share price had risen to 181 DM.

Mr. Breitschwerdt did not give a specific figure for the acquisition, but financial sources in Frankfurt said it would likely total more than 1-billion DM.

Earlier this year, Daimler-Benz acquired the Munich-based aircraft engine producer and military contractor Motoren & Turbinen Union, and the family-owned Dorner aerospace company.

"With the majority involvement in AEG AG and the acquisitions of MTU and Dorner, Daimler-Benz will have a new dimension as a company," Mr. Breitschwerdt said.

News of the acquisition pushed Daimler-Benz shares 38 DM higher on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Monday to 1,073 DM.

The Daimler finance chief, Edward Reuter, said there is no upper limit on the stake Daimler would take and added that after talks with the consortium banks he was confident that the majority holding would be obtained. AEG AG would be consolidated in Daimler's balance sheet as soon as the holding reached 50.01 percent.

The new company would easily outstrip the current biggest West German companies, Siemens and Volkswagen, which each had sales of about 45-billion DM last year.

Anticipation of Monday's announcement sparked a flurry of buying on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, particularly from foreign investors, and the Commerzbank index of 60 leading shares hit a record of 1,626.1 at midday. (Reuters, AP)

Japan Is Said to Pursue Intervention to Boost Yen

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Three weeks after five leading industrial nations agreed to work together to weaken the dollar, Japanese authorities are continuing to intervene in currency markets to strengthen the yen, according to government officials and currency traders here.

Economists and traders said the Bank of Japan would continue to intervene at least through the end of November and perhaps until the end of this year. While Japanese government officials insisted that they had no specific target in mind, most estimates indicated that the range desired was between 200 and 210 yen to the dollar.

On Sept. 22, representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan met in New York and agreed to take coordinated action to deal with international economic conditions. The implication of the statement issued by the representatives — informally known as the Group of Five — was that they would intervene in currency markets to try to lower the value of the dollar.

Since the Sept. 22 accord, the Bank of Japan has been one of the most aggressive of the five central banks, currency traders said. One reason is that, if the move is successful, it might head off protectionist sentiment in the United States and Europe. A stronger yen might help cut the U.S. trade deficit by making Japanese goods more expensive in the United States and U.S. goods less expensive in Japan.

Last week, Japanese finance officials, speaking at the conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Seoul, pledged to continue intervening in currency markets.

Just how much the Japanese have spent in the effort is difficult to gauge. The Bank of Japan routinely declines to disclose any details about its intervention in currency markets.

But by examining changes in the

bank's foreign reserves, traders and economists here have been able to estimate more closely the extent of bank intervention — the amount of dollars the Bank of Japan had in its foreign currency reserves that were used to buy other currencies.

Kazuo Nakazawa, director of the international economic affairs department of the Keidanren, Japan's powerful business organization, said that he believed the central bank had sold about \$1 billion in the week following the five-nation accord.

Since then, Mr. Nakazawa, other economists and some finance ministry officials estimate, the bank has spent at least another \$1 billion, bringing the total intervention to between \$2 billion and \$3 billion.

Peter Morgan, an economist with Jardine Fleming Securities, estimated that bank intervention last week was modest compared with the large-scale selling of dollars in

the first week after the Group of Five meeting.  
He said that most of the action last week had been negative, "more to keep the dollar from getting stronger than to push it down; each time the dollar rose to 218 yen, they went into the market and pushed the yen to about 215 yen; they are pursuing a holding pattern and waiting to see how the market will respond."

The effect of the intervention has been to keep traders off balance and send the yen from 241.70 yen to the dollar before the Group of Five agreement to 215.90 yen at the end of last week.

But whether the effort can be sustained is being questioned. In

the last few days, the dollar has experienced a slight rebound. A government official, who asked not to be identified, said that the Bank of Japan's intervention last week was aimed at holding the yen to at least 215 to the dollar.

In the longer term, the government official said, Japanese authorities hope the yen will stabilize at a level between 200 and 210 to the dollar.

But while some government officials said they believed that Japanese exporters were still making profits at current rates and could sustain an even stronger yen, exporters are bound to exert strong political pressure to halt any major appreciation.

OPEC Has Idea To Protect Prices

United Press International

RIMINI, Italy — Subroto, the current OPEC president, has suggested a "limited" meeting between its 13 members and major independent producers to head off a sharp drop in oil prices, the OPEC news agency reported Monday.

Mr. Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister, addressed an oil conference here Sunday.

Earlier this month the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries failed to agree on a plan to reallocate production quotas among its members.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct. 14
American dollar	2.945
British pound	1.635
French franc	6.545
German mark	3.375
Italian lira	2.365
Japanese yen	163.50
Swiss franc	2.005
Spanish peseta	166.64
U.S. dollar	1.000

Other Dollar Values	Oct. 14
Argentine peso	1.000
Australian dollar	0.815
Belgian franc	40.335
Canadian dollar	0.715
Dutch guilder	3.600
East German mark	1.000
East German mark	1.000
East German mark	1.000
East German mark	1.000
East German mark	1.000

Source: Bank of America (New York); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (Washington); Reuters (London); AP (New York).

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	Oct. 14
3-month T-bill	7.75%
6-month T-bill	8.00%
1-year T-bill	8.25%
3-month CD	8.00%
6-month CD	8.25%
1-year CD	8.50%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Asian Dollar Deposits	Oct. 14
1-month	8.00%
3-month	8.25%
6-month	8.50%
1-year	8.75%

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

U.S. Money Market Funds	Oct. 14
1-month	8.00%
3-month	8.25%
6-month	8.50%
1-year	8.75%

Source: Reuters.

Gold

Gold	Oct. 14
1-ounce	\$350.00
10-ounce	\$3,500.00
100-ounce	\$35,000.00

Source: Reuters.

Chase Posts 61% Increase In Its Profit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Corp., the third largest U.S. banking company, said Monday that its third-quarter profit jumped 61 percent from a year ago.

The increase was at the upper end of the double-digit gains reported for the third quarter by several other large American banking companies.

Banking companies have generally benefited from lower interest rates, which have reduced what it costs them to obtain lendable funds. They have not trimmed their own lending rates as rapidly.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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(Continued from Page 10)

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77	59	Jerv	pf	9.36	13.2	1002	71	71	71	+	+
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18%	14%	Jerv	pf	2.18	12.7			17%	17%	-	+
16%		Jewic						15%	15%	-	+
46%	26%	JohnJn		1.30	2.9	1472	45%	45%	45%	+	+
46%	38%	JohnCn		1.86a	4.6		19	40%	40%	+	+
52%	50%	Jhnc	pf	4.25	8.2		14	52%	52		
73%	21%	Jorgem		1.00	4.8	18	13	24%	24%	+	+
26%	18%	Joslen S		8.0	3.2	14	26a	26%	26%	+	+
22%	22%	Joy Mfo		1.46	6.8	15	22a	23%	23%	+	+

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21 1/2	15 1/2	NAFCO	1.00	6.3	15	7	16 1/2	16	16
26 1/2	23 1/2	NBDS	1.40	4.1	18	28	12 1/2	23 1/2	—
30 1/2	11 1/2	NBI			7	172	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2
34 1/2	31	NCNB	1.32	3.5	28	263	38 1/2	38 1/2	1 1/2
44 1/2	26	NCR	1.88	2.4	11	585	32	34 1/2	+ 1/2
13 1/2	9 1/2	NLF and	.50	1.7		598	37 1/2	37 1/2	—
13 1/2	1 1/2	NV				79	32	32	3 1/2
59 1/2	25 1/2	NWA	.90	1.4	25	12	55	55 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	22	Naico	1.20	5.2	12	75	24 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2

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1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65																																			

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day, where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid. The year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

30%	24%	ZaleCo	1.32	4.7	18	43	28%	27%	28%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Zacato	1.32	1.5	9	294	5%	5%	5%	+ 1%
57%	33%	Zayre's	48	17	17	748	53%	51%	53%	+ 1%
27	14%	Zenthi E		19	10	350	16%	16%	16%	+ 1%
21	15%	Zemro	33	1.7	18	118	19%	19%	19%	+ 1%
37%	23%	Zurnin	1.32	3.8	11	105	34%	34%	34%	+ 1%

# NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 41			
Am Baker AssaDag & Carnegie Energy Co Gen Grain GrainCorp GrainCo at GrainCo Southern of TennCo WMAA 3rd	ADT AssaDag pf Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum	Amirigo AVENCO Carnegie Ind Fidelity Giletti Co Industries Kubota Int Lumber Shore Bros Underbraks	Amsteel pfB BancoCo DanaCo pf Dow Gleason Ingersoll AMAGInd pf BeaCo Stryker Wabash 3
NEW LOWS 28			
Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum	Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum	Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum	Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum

# AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 11		
Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum	Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum	Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum
NEW LOWS 18		
Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum	Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum	Amco 3rd Amco 4th Carnegie Carnegie Gen Feed Gen Feed ITC Co Kali of Rudolf Sharnet Unit Hum

### WANTY NOTES



## REPUBLIK TUNESIEN

**MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT  
GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY**

**Bekanntgabe betr. Verschiebung des Eröffnungstermins  
der internationalen Ausschreibung N. P. 3759**

Die Eröffnung der Ausschreibung N. P. 3759, die für den 11. September, 1985 vorgesehen war, ist auf den 31. Oktober, 1985 verschoben worden und findet um 9.00 Uhr in der Salle des Réunions de la Direction des Achats, 2130 Mélaoui in Tunis statt.

**Herald Tribune**  
**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

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# PERSONAL INVESTING

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Offer Is Reported  
Of Alitalia Shares

**ROME**—Ordinary shares of Alitalia equivalent to 15.38 percent of the total voting capital will be offered to existing shareholders of preferred stock in the middle of November, according to sources said Monday.

The offer, which would be made at 120 million ordinary shares, would be offered for 1,400,000,000 lire, or about 1,400,000,000 lire, on the basis of two shares for every five preferred shares held.

The Italian state industrial holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, or IRI, holds more than 99 percent of Alitalia's ordinary share capital. Stockbrokers say its share in preferred capital is less than 62 percent. IRI said it could not confirm the terms of the offer.

## Glaxo Pretax Profit Soared 57% on Year

By Bob Hagerty  
*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON**—Glaxo Holdings PLC said Monday that its pretax profit soared 57.4 percent in the fiscal year ended June 30 as sales of its Zantac anti-ulcer treatment and other new drugs continued to boom.

Glaxo posted pretax profit of £402.9 million (\$568.2 million), up from £256 million a year earlier. The result was moderately below analysts' forecasts, and Glaxo shares fell 25 pence Monday to close at 253.41 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

Net profit was £266.5 million, up 58 percent from £168.7 million. The figure for the latest year included an extraordinary loss of £12.9 million on the sale of certain subsidiaries. Earnings per share jumped to 75.5 pence from 45.8 pence.

Sales were £1.41 billion, up 17.5 percent from £1.2 billion. Exclud-

ing sales by Vestic Ltd., a drug-wholesaling subsidiary that was sold last spring, Glaxo's sales were up 30 percent.

Sales of Zantac grew sharply to £430 million from £250 million. Analysts estimated that the drug accounted for almost half of Glaxo's operating profit of £361.4 million in the United States.

Founder of Kaypro  
To Be Replaced by Son

*The Associated Press*

**SOLANA BEACH, California**—Kaypro Corp., suffering through a second year of slumping computer sales, said Monday that its founder, Andrew F. Kay, will step down as president and be replaced by his son, David.

David Kay, 40, has been vice president for marketing and product development since 1980.

Düsseldorf Bank  
Sets Issue Price

**DUSSELDORF**—Trikaus & Burkhart KGaA, a West German merchant bank, has set a 190-Deutsche-mark (\$71.44) issue price per nominal 50-DM share for the flotation of 23 percent of its 90-million-DM nominal share capital, a company spokesman said Monday.

The flotation, which will raise an effective 79 million DM for the bank, will be open to subscription beginning Oct. 17, with stock exchange listing on Oct. 25. The flotation involves around 20 million DM of the bank's nominal capital.

The bank made a group net profit of 25.7 million DM in 1984, up from 20.3 million a year earlier, according to a prospectus.

## Fleet Board Backs New Offer From United

By Bob Hagerty  
*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON**—Fleet Holdings PLC's board said late Monday that it would recommend that shareholders accept a takeover bid of £317 million (\$447 million) from United Newspapers PLC.

The bid, announced early Monday, represents a sharp increase from United's previous offer of about £270 million, which was vigorously opposed by Fleet's board.

The planned takeover would create one of Europe's largest publishing companies. Fleet publishes the Express and Star tabloid newspapers, various trade publications

and a small string of regional newspapers.

United publishes Punch magazine, the Yorkshire Post and numerous trade publications and advertising sheets. Last year, United derived about half of its operating profit from the United States, where the company owns trade journals and PR Newswire, which electronically distributes public relations material.

United's new offer calls for exchanging five new United ordinary shares for every four ordinary shares in Fleet. Based on United's share price late Monday of 290

pence, the exchange is valued at about 363 pence per Fleet share. As an alternative, United is offering 375 pence in cash for each Fleet share.

In making its final offer, United forecast that its pretax profit in 1985 will total at least £31 million, up from £26.7 million in 1984. Fleet declined to make a specific forecast for the fiscal year ending next June 30 but predicted that its pretax profit would exceed last year's £28.5 million.

United, along with associates, already controls about 41 percent of Fleet's shares.

## COMPANY NOTES

**Baxter Travenol Laboratories Inc.** said its third-quarter gross profit as a percent of sales declined to 40.9 percent, down from 42.2 percent in the same period a year ago. Its third-quarter earnings rose to \$47 million from \$39.7 million in the 1984 period.

**Broken Hill Pty.** chose County Bank Ltd. as lead manager of a financing package totaling \$1 billion for BHP Finance Ltd. The package consists of an underwritten note issuance facility for \$700 million and a non-underwritten Eurocommercial paper program for \$300 million. Financing is guaranteed by BHP.

**Eastern Airlines Inc.** has begun offering \$99 one-way fares on flights between New York and Philadelphia and seven Florida cities. The one-way fare is based on roundtrip travel originating before Dec. 15 on Mondays through Thursdays. The Florida cities are Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Melbourne, Tampa, Orlando and West Palm Beach.

**Freedom Newspapers Inc.**'s shareholders rejected a second offer by Harry H. Hoiles, who owns one-third of its stock, to purchase remaining shares of the family-owned media chain. He offered \$98 a share, or about \$920 million.

**Korean Air** has ordered two Airbus A-300 wide-bodied cargo jets from Airbus Industrie to replace Boeing 707 aircraft. The planes, to be powered by General Electric CF6-50C2 engines, are for use on Far Eastern routes and will be delivered in mid-1986.

**Mim Holdings Ltd.** announced a

net profit of 18.2 million Australian dollars (\$12.7 million) for the 12 weeks ended Sept. 15 compared with a 14-million-dollar loss a year earlier after sales rose to 320.9 million dollars from 259.6 million dollars.

**John Mowlem & Co.** plans to offer up to 30 percent of Mowlem Technology to the U.S. public by year's end. The company expects its subsidiary to command a market capitalization of \$40 million to \$50 million (\$56.4 million to \$70.5 million).

**Vöest-Alpine AG.** in association with Schömann Siemens AG, has been awarded a \$10-million contract to provide rolling equipment for a mini steel mill in Australia's Queensland state, said Broken Hill Pty.

**World Co.,** a Japanese textile and attire group, has acquired a 75-percent share in the French fashion company Chantal Thomass Creation. Chantal Thomass reported a loss of 3 million francs (currently \$370,000) last year on sales of 35 million francs.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND	
PRICES AT 9/10/85	
A. U.S. DOLLAR CASH	\$10.49
B. MULTICURRENCY CASH	\$11.39
C. DOLLAR BONDS	\$11.54
D. MULTICURRENCY BONDS	\$12.21
E. STOCKING ASSET	\$11.12
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MANAGEMENT (JESSY) LIMITED	
14 MULCASTER STREET, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND	
TEL: 0510-272311 TELE: 419263	
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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October 1985

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COMMUNITY

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10.25% Bonds due October 11, 1992

Issue price: 100.30 percent

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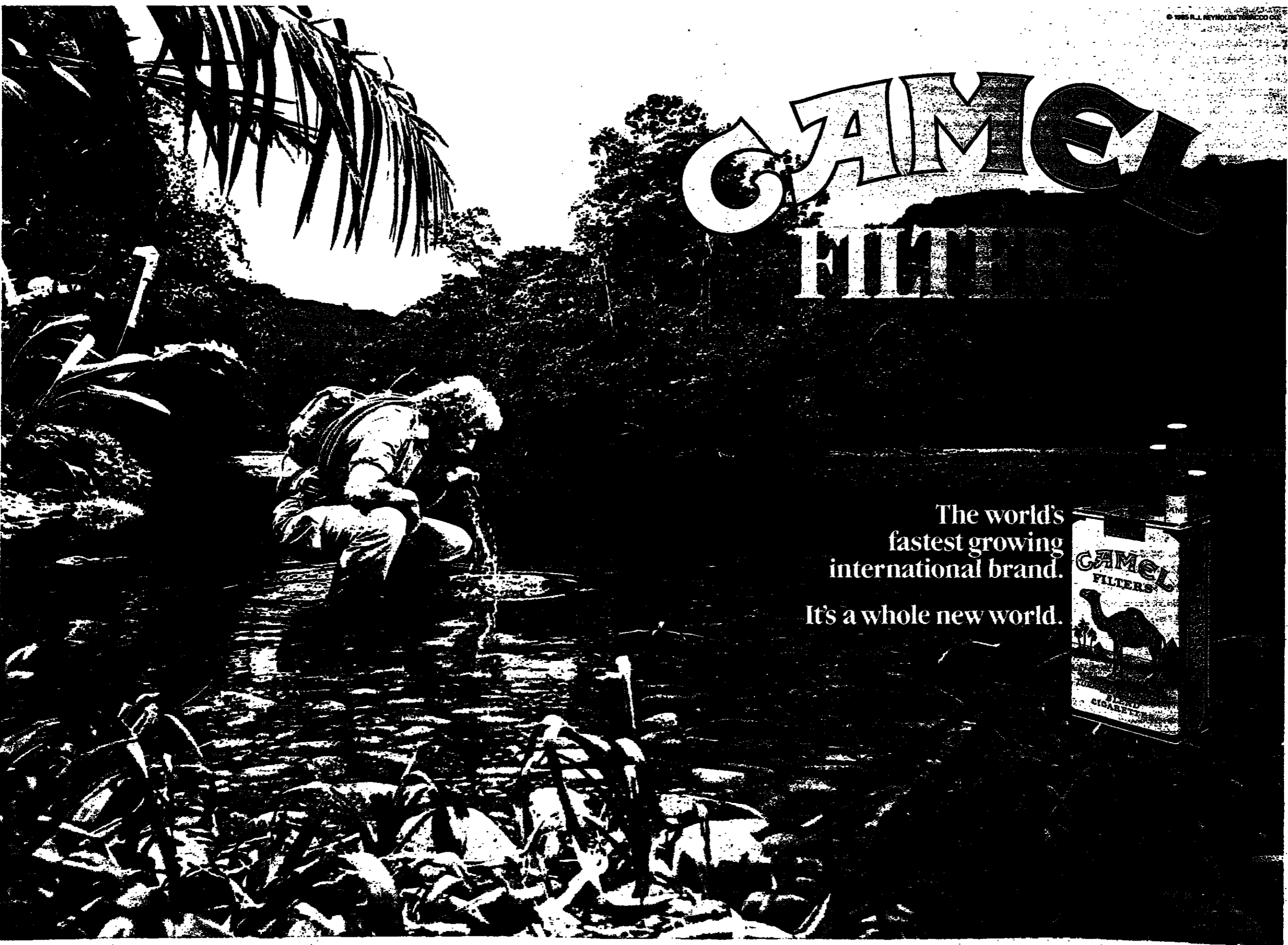
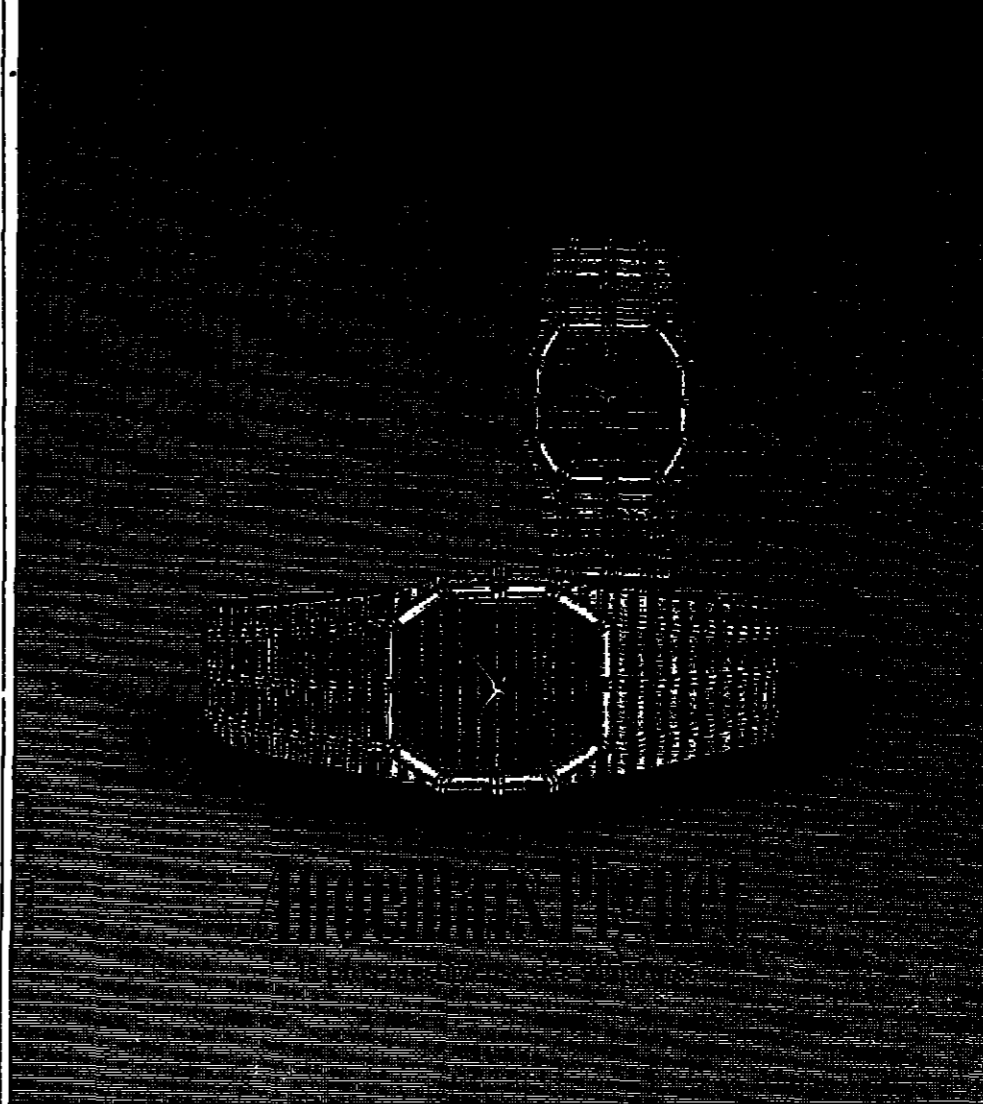
Crédit Général s.a. de Banque

Chase Banque de Commerce

Royal Bank of Canada (Belgium) s.a.

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque

## The "Bamboo"



مركزنا من الامارات

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	51s. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.
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[illegible]

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Oct. 14, 1985

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.  
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (y) - annually.

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# EC, Gulf States to Hold Talks on Economic Cooperation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LUXEMBOURG — The European Community and a group of six Gulf states agreed Monday to open talks on an economic cooperation agreement.

Ministers of the EC and the Gulf Cooperation Council said in a prepared statement that the aim of the negotiations was to conclude a "comprehensive, mutually beneficial agreement to foster the broadest commercial and economic cooperation."

They said they will hold preparatory high-level talks to explore issues to be covered. No date was set for opening the negotiations.

The ministerial meeting here followed years of exploratory contacts between the two groups. The EC is seeking to improve industrial cooperation and promote trade with the Gulf.

The talks here were the first six-nation Gulf council held with countries other than Arab or nonaligned states.

Relations between the two groups deteriorated recently when the EC imposed a 13.5-percent duty on methanol and polyethylene, which are produced in Saudi and Kuwaiti petrochemical plants.

The issue was discussed here. Kuwait's foreign minister, Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, who led the Gulf delegation, called on the EC representatives to allow freer access to their markets.

The Gulf states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia

and the United Arab Emirates — are major oil suppliers to the European Community, though their share has declined as the importance of North Sea oil has grown.

Last year, the Arab states exported \$14 billion worth of goods, including oil, to the EC.

The Gulf is the EC's third-biggest market after the United States and the European Free Trade Association, taking about \$20 billion worth of goods a year.

(AP, Reuters)



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in accordance with the drawing effected on  
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Swiss Bank Corporation  
in Basel  
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft  
in Frankfurt/Main  
and  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
in Luxembourg

October 15, 1985

**RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE**  
**MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE NATIONALE**  
**COMPAGNIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA**  
**AVIS DE REPORT DE L'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL N° P 3759**  
**ÉQUIPEMENT MÉCANIQUE DE L'USINE DE FABRICATION**  
**DE ROULEAUX DE CONVOYEURS À BANDE.**

L'ouverture des plis prévue le 11 septembre 1985 de l'appel d'offres N. P. 3759 a été reportée au 31 octobre 1985 à 9 heures à la salle des réunions de la direction des achats 2130 Mélaoui, Tunisie.

**REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA**  
**MINISTRY FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**  
**GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY**  
**Notice of postponement of the International Invitation**  
**to Tender N. P. 3759**

**MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT FOR**  
**THE MANUFACTURING PLANT OF ROLLERS**  
**FOR CONVEYOR BELTS.**

The opening of tenders planned for the 11th September 1985 re International Invitation to Tender N. P. 3759 has been postponed to the 31st October 1985, at 09.00 hours to the "Salle des Réunions de la Direction des Achats, 2130 Mélaoui, Tunisia".

## U.S. Futures

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Grains</b>						
WHEAT (CBOT)	2000 bu minimum - dollars per bushel					
Dec	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	+0.01
Mar	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	+0.01
May	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	+0.01
Jul	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	+0.01
Soybeans (CBOT)	5000 bu minimum - dollars per bushel					
Dec	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	+0.01
Mar	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	+0.01
May	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	+0.01
Jul	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Food</b>						
ORANGE JUICE (NYBOT)	100 lbs - cents per lb					
Dec	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.01
Mar	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.01
May	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.01
Jul	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Metals</b>						
COPPER (COMEX)	30,000 lbs - dollars per lb					
Dec	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.01
Mar	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.01
May	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.01
Jul	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Livestock</b>						
CATTLE (CME)	40,000 lbs - dollars per lb					
Dec	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	+0.01
Mar	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	+0.01
May	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	+0.01
Jul	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Currency Options</b>						
PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE	100 units - dollars per unit					
Dec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.01
Mar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.01
May	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.01
Jul	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Financial</b>						
U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBOT)	100,000 - dollars per 100					
Dec	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.01
Mar	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.01
May	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.01
Jul	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Stocks</b>						
DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE	100 units - dollars per unit					
Dec	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.01
Mar	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.01
May	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.01
Jul	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Commodity Indexes</b>						
CRB COMMODITY INDEX (NYBOT)	100 units - dollars per unit					
Dec	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Mar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
May	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Jul	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Market Guide</b>						
CRB COMMODITY INDEX (NYBOT)	100 units - dollars per unit					
Dec	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Mar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
May	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Jul	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Stocks</b>						
DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE	100 units - dollars per unit					
Dec	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.01
Mar	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.01
May	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.01
Jul	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Commodity Indexes</b>						
CRB COMMODITY INDEX (NYBOT)	100 units - dollars per unit					
Dec	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Mar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
May	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Jul	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Market Guide</b>						
CRB COMMODITY INDEX (NYBOT)	100 units - dollars per unit					
Dec	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Mar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
May	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Jul	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
<b>Market Guide</b>						
CRB COMMODITY INDEX (NYBOT)	100 units - dollars per unit					
Dec	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Mar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
May	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Jul	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Jul	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

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Jul	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## EMPLOYMENT

### DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

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YOUNG SENIOR LADY 25, speaks English, little French, seeks domestic work in Paris. Tel: 545 92 33

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Moves Little in Quiet Europe Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — The dollar drifted lower or remained unchanged against major currencies in quiet European trading on Monday.

"The market was virtually dead," said a currency dealer in Frankfurt, noting that U.S. banks were closed for the Columbus Day holiday.

The dollar ended in London at 2.6620 Deutsche marks, toward the top of the day's trading range but little changed from Friday's 2.6580 finish.

The currency was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.6595 DM late Friday.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 214.90 yen, down from 215.90 yen at the end of Friday. Later, in London, the dollar was quoted at 215.30 yen.

In London, the British pound rose to \$1.4135 Monday from \$1.4115 Friday at the close.

Dealers said the West German central bank, the Bundesbank, in-

tervened by selling between \$5 million and \$10 million in the open market to calm a mild rally by the dollar. Other dealers put the amount at \$16.1 million.

The dealers predicted the intervention would continue later in the week.

A Frankfurt dealer said: "There's a willingness to buy the dollar higher backed by some commercial demand. We're likely to keep on testing the upper limits on the dollar, but the central banks are likely to intervene each time the dollar gets to 2.6630 marks."

Although the threat of central bank intervention in the aftermath of the Sept. 22 five-nation agreement to push the dollar down has limited the currency's potential for further gains, it has been supported by expectations of buoyant U.S. economic data later this week.

The U.S. Commerce Department was expected to revise its estimate of third-quarter growth in gross national product to 3-to-3.5

percent from a preliminary 2.8 percent, when new data is released on Thursday, dealers in London said. Gross national product measures a country's total output of goods and services.

U.S. industrial production figures, due on Wednesday, were expected to show little change in September, the dealers added.

In Zurich, the dollar ended Monday at 2.18 Swiss francs, down slightly from 2.1835 at the close Friday.

In Paris, the afternoon fixing put the dollar at 8.104 French francs, marginally up from Friday's 8.101 closing.

In Milan, the dollar was fixed Monday at 1,792.15 Italian lire, slightly off on Friday's 1,795.20.

The dollar's loss against the Dutch guilder in Amsterdam was to 2.9945 at Monday's fixing, from 2.9985 at Friday's close. In Brussels, the movement was to 53.825 Belgian francs, down from 54.075.

(AP, Reuters)

Sinclair Car Goes Into Receivership

LONDON — Sinclair Vehicles Ltd., the company set up by the inventor Sir Clive Sinclair to produce a battery-powered car with three wheels, announced Monday that it had gone into receivership owing nearly \$1 million.

The company said that two receivers had been appointed and that a statement of its condition would be issued soon.

The statement "is expected to show outstanding commitments to a total of 110 suppliers of around £700,000," or \$987,000, the company said.

Production of the C5 car stopped in August, seven months after Sinclair introduced it. A spokesman said Monday that output would resume but gave no date.

The vehicle, with a top speed of 20 mph (32 kilometers per hour) and a range of about 20 miles between battery recharges, got a cool public reception and sales were below target.

The British Safety Council denounced the single-passenger C5, which sold for about £400, as an "unsafe folly car."

Sinclair Vehicles said a separate company, Sinclair Vehicles Sales, was involved in sales and development of the C10, a new enclosed two-seater capable of up to 40 mph, and the C15, described as an aerodynamic four-seater.

Sir Clive, who acknowledges that he is a better inventor than businessman, used about £7 million of his own money to set up Sinclair Vehicles.

He also has problems with the separate, larger Sinclair Research Ltd., founded in 1979, which has been battling a sales slump in the home-computer industry.

Sinclair Research owes about £15 million to creditors, including Barclays Bank PLC, Citibank, Thorn EMI PLC and Times Corp. In August, the company announced that its creditors had agreed to provide continued funds to see it through its financial crisis.

With Sperry Unit, Ford Hopes to Make Hay

(Continued from Page 15)  
Mr. Gera of E.F. Hutton. "You have an \$800-million asset that is not generating enough profit to justify the investment. This frees up cash to put into the computer business, which demands a lot of cash."

Gerald G. Probst, Sperry's chairman, said, "The sale of New Holland to Ford will permit Sperry to aggressively expand its electronic systems product and marketing strategy, while making New Holland a major part of a full-line farm and industrial-equipment maker."

Sperry said it would record an aftertax loss of \$220 million, or \$3.86 a share, on the transaction in the quarter that ended Sept. 30.

If Ford's agricultural roots extend well into the previous century, New Holland's are almost as deep. It was established in 1895 in the farming town of New Holland in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and for years made small gasoline engines to run machinery and generate electricity at isolated farms. It turned to balers and other specialized farm machinery in the 1930s, and was acquired by Sperry in 1947.

Ford executives said they made the acquisition without any anticipation of an early improvement in sales to farmers. "There are no signs of an immediate pickup," said Robert F. Moglia, who heads the tractor division. "We are not planning for a stronger market."

But adding New Holland's combines and other equipment will broaden Ford's product line, both in the United States and overseas, Ford's executives said. "This makes us a strong entry in an industry that is consolidating," said Philip H. Benton, executive vice president for diversified products.

The combined operation will have annual sales of about \$2 billion, and will rank second or third in the American farm equipment market, they said. Deere & Co. is the industry leader.

Farm equipment analysts have said demand probably will not begin to recover until the latter part of the decade. They said the problems some farmers have been having paying their debts have not encouraged bankers to extend credit.

They added that new farming techniques have reduced the amount the soil is tilled, lessening the need for tractors.

Nevertheless, they note that the most efficient farmers are heavily mechanized and need to replace their equipment as it ages.

As Henry Ford wrote of his farm boyhood: "My earliest recollection is that, considering the results, there was too much work on the place. Even when very young, I suspected that much might be done in a better way."

Silver Slips Its Straitjacket

(Continued from Page 15)  
The federal government's important recent strategy switch to try to bring the dollar lower signifies that holding the line on inflation is not the chief policy goal any longer. The easier monetary policy that the government's dollar strategy suggests is also likely to spur economic activity, which should increase commercial demand for silver.

When you take all the factors together, what they really mean is that silver is released from its straitjacket," Miss Rapapoulos said. "Now, it's probably going to move more in sync with the dollar and other metals, rather than lagging as it has."

This also means that, should the dollar for some reason rebound, silver prices could be forced downward, too.

From a technical perspective, Mr. O'Connell said that there were also mildly positive signals. The comments by the Hunt family spokesman that most of the silver had been sold, and the market's brief rally, did not by themselves signify a market turnaround. But, he said, they may have indicated that the market has established a firm bottom at about the \$6 level.

"It suggests that the market put a foot down at \$6, that you have good support there now," Mr. O'Connell said. "We used to consider the bottom to be closer to \$5. So you can consider new possibilities with this market."

Industry Aide Says U.K. Pay Is High

LONDON — Unit labor costs are rising and unless pay settlements fall, Britain's ability to compete in world markets will be threatened, the director-general of the Confederation of British Industry said Monday.

Unit labor costs in Britain are 6.5 percent higher than a year ago, according to a statement by Terence Beckett, CBI's director-general. He said that in West Germany they have fallen 2 percent and in Japan they are down 1 percent.

The stockbrokerage, Phillips & Drew, in its annual review of prospects for settlements and earnings over the next 12 months, said that for more than two years the underlying rate of growth in average earnings had been within a range of 7.5-to-8 percent, much higher than in most industrialized countries.

Italian Output Down 5.6%

ROME — Italy's industrial production in August was down 5.6 percent from the same month last year, after a 56.3-percent drop from July to August, the state statistical institute, Istat, said Monday. The unadjusted output rate generally falls dramatically in August, when many plants close for vacation.

THE EUROMARKETS

New Issues Appear in a Variety of Currencies

By Christopher Pizze  
LONDON — New issues in a variety of currencies were the main feature of a quiet day's trading in Eurobonds on Monday, dealers said.

"All the action was in new issues today; we didn't see much business at all," a secondary-market trader said. She noted that floating-rate notes and dollar straight bonds ended unchanged, with U.S. credit markets closed for the Columbus Day holiday.

The day's only dollar-straight bond incorporated a unique feature whereby the redemption amount would be cut if the dollar exchange rate is below 169 yen at maturity.

The \$100-million bond was for the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Finance NV. It pays 1 1/4 percent a year and was priced at 101 1/4. The issue would be redeemed for \$100 million in 1995 if the yen dollar exchange is rate above 169 yen

point over three-month Libor thereafter.

Lead manager for the issue was Morgan Guaranty Ltd. Trading warrants the dollar note ended at about 100.05, compared with the 100.10 issue price and 15-basis-point total fees.

Sumitomo Corp. issued a \$2-million ECU bond paying 8 1/4 percent a year over seven years and priced at par. The issue pays total fees of 1 1/4 percent and ended at a discount of 1 1/4. It was lead-managed by Societe Generale.

Also in the ECU sector, Oct. 7's issue for the European Coal and Steel Community was raised to 100 million ECU from the initial 80 million. Despite the increase, the bond remained within the 1 1/4 percent selling concession at a discount of 1/4.

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Monday's OTC Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.  
Via The Associated Press

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